The Bombay Gazette

No. 8,879.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
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a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, 200 H. P. Commander C. Heasman, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 26th July 1877.

The ASSYRIA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1877.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 811 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander E. C. Russell, on THURSDAY, the 26th July, 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Kalbadavie Bay (Rutnagherry), Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "EUPHRATES" 803 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July 1877, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "EUPHRATES" 803 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander L. Shiell, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th July 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 11th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, on the 29th August.
and by the
[illegible] CHILDWALL HALL,
[illegible] Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
[illegible]EGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept.,
and by the
[illegible] TRENTHAM HALL,
[illegible] Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, on the 18th Oct.,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence:—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. ,, Naples	,, 600
Do. Naples	,, 470
Do. Genoa	,, 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th July.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(a) NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th do.
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haslwood	17th do.
(a) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	31st do.
(a) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
CHINA	2016	400	T. Aldetion	14th do.
(a) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta —

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	20th do. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
BANGALORE	2063	500	G. N. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 p.m.,

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P. Nom.	Commanders	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.			8th Aug.
Macedonia	2274	486	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22nd Sept.
Trinacria	2107	424	R. Hutchison	18th ,,	25th ,,	6th Oct
Europa	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th ,,
Castalia	2200	424	T. Butler	22nd ,,	29th ,,	10th Nov.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.	6th Oct.	13th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	2050	424	A. Rait	20th ,,	27th ,,	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer SATURNO, 3,308 Tons, 400 H. P., will be despatched from Bombay to TRIESTE on the 10th August.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 310	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 25th September 1877.
Do. do. 10th November do.
Do. do. 30th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p. m., at their room Meadow Street.

10 bales grey shirting.

8 cases Turkey red chintz.

One lot of grey and white dhoties, grey jacconets and madapollams.

On account of underwriter.

S J H C C {S 106 155, 120, 144, 135, 114.} 6 bales grey shirting 8 lbs. and 13 pieces do. do.

About—bales more or less damaged by salt water.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 25th July 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of the indentor Borah Ebramjee Mohmedally.

B M—1/4—4 Large Iron Safes.

On account and at the risk of Duyall Mooljee.

5 Bales Water Twist. No. 30.

5 Bales Mule Twist. No. 40.

On account of the concerned.

19 Boxes Pauillac Claret.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th July 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—

Les Canons	Rs. 18 per doz.	Qts.
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,

HOCKS.

From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 per doz.	Qts
Hochheimer	,, 24	,,
Ruedesheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,

CHAMPAGNE.

Theoph Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	Rs. 44 per doz.	Qts.
Real Eugène Clicquots Carte Blanche	,, 40	,,
Do. do.	,, 22-8	,, Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 5 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	,, 3	,, Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S India Ale	,, 4-8	,, Qts.
Do. do.	,, 2-12	,, Pts.

BRANDY.

, Stars FROMY and ROGEE'S Cognac..Rs. 30 per doz. Qts

5 per cent. discount will be given on all orders for less than 5 cases and 10 per cent. on orders for 5 cases and above.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in Infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of brown thorough-bred Waler geldings, 6 and 7 years old, 14-3 high stylish movers, broken to single and double harness—one a broken Cavalry charger—Rs 1,300.

A chesnut Waler gelding, 7 years, 15-3 high, well broken to saddle, and perfectly quiet to ride, up to any weight, Rs. 800.

A large bay Arab horse, 5 years, 15 hands, well broken to single and double harness, rides well and would make a good charger. Rs 550.

A very handsome and well-bred grey Arab, 7 years old, 14-1½ high a splendid stepper, perfect in single harness, has also carried a lady, Rs. 400.

A grey Arab galloway, 5 years old, 14 hands, very showy, makes a good lady's horse, Rs. 350.

A very powerful fleabitten grey Arab horse, 7 years, 15 hands, very fast in harness, suitable for either brougham or dogcart Rs. 500.

A chesnut Arab colt, 4 years, 14-2½, well broken to harness and rides well, Rs. 550.

A handsome pair of dappled grey Pegu ponies, 6 years, 13 hands, perfectly broken to harness, go fast, and steady, and well suited for a lady's driving, Rs. 900.

A chesnut stud-bred colt, 5 years, 14-3, exceedingly good tempered, perfectly broken to saddle and harness, Rs. 400.

A strong and powerful grey Cabool horse, 7 years, 14 hands, goes well in harness, and suitable for brougham or shigram, Rs. 200.

A chesnut Australian brougham horse, 15-1, a good working horse, Rs. 150.

A grey Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1 high, broken to single harness, and rides well, Rs. 350.

A stylish and high set English built mail phaeton, in excellent order, Rs. 500.

A Cee-spring buggy, nearly new, Rs. 400.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 25th July 1877.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

FILLED in accordance with Dr. Moore's recent work "Family Medicine for India."

Price complete, Rs. 20.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND in Government of India Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock for each share, will be made at the Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle on and after SATURDAY, the 28th current, on PRODUCTION by Shareholders of the CERTIFICATES for the shares they hold.

D. McIVER, Liquidator.

Nicol's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th July 1877.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

THE Company's Wholesale (QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT) of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c., is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THACKER & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

THE WAR.

A Summary and Compilation of all Historical and Current information and matters of interest in connection with the PRESENT WAR AND THE EASTERN QUESTION; By F. F. Wyman, with a Gazetteer of the Chief Towns and Places, and Four Maps, 8vo., cloth, Rs. 5.

	Rs.	a.
Fifty years of my Life; by George Thomas, Earl of Albemarle Third edition, Revised	5	4
Autobiographical Recollections of Sir John Bowring, with a Brief Memoir by Lewin B. Bowring	9	12
Russian Wars with Turkey, Past and Present; by Major Frank Russell. Maps	4	4
A Peep behind the Scenes at Rome; by T. Adolphus Trollope	5	4
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With Harp and Crown; by the Authors of "Ready-Money Mortiboy"	4	4
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The Capel Girls; by Edward Garrett	4	4
Nell's Memories; by Rosa N. Carey	4	4
History of Coaches; by G. A Thrupp. Illustrated.	4	4
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Husband's Student Hand-Book of Forensic Medicine and Medical Police, Second Edition	6	8
Foreign Classics for English Readers. Vol. 1, Dante; by Mrs. Oliphant	1	12
Mackay's Hand-book of the Seat of War. Maps, &c.	1	12
Irrigation for the Farm, Garden, and Orchard; by Steward. Illustrated	5	4
Half Hours Underground, Volcanoes, Mines, and Caves. Illustrated	2	8
Selection from the Lyrical Poems of Robert Herrick; by Francis T. Palgrave	3	4
The Agricultural Condition of Mysore prior to the Famine of 1876-77; by F. E. Harman	0	8
Arnold's Simple Transliteral Grammar of the Turkish Language	1	12
The Builder's Clerk, a Guide to the Management of a Business; by T. Bales	1	2
Hachette's Diamond Guide to Switzerland. Maps, &c.	3	12
All the Way; Judy's Book for anywhere and all Times	0	12
Burnaby's Ride to Khiva. Ninth Edition	14	8
Cameron's Across Africa. Illustration. 2 vols	22	0
This Son of Vulcan; by the Author of "Ready Money Mortiboy," &c	4	4
The Atelier du Lys; or, an Art Student in the Reign of Terror; by Author of "Mademoiselle Mori"	4	4
Blue Roses; or, Helen Malinofska's Marriage; by Author of "Vera," "Iseults." 2 vols	8	4
Pegasus Re-Saddled; by H. Cholmondeley Pennell. Illustrated by du Maurier	8	12
Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold, D.D.; by Dean Stanley. Tenth Edition. 2 vols	8	4
The Country of Beloochistan; its Geography, Topography, Etymology, and History; by A. W. Hughes, F.R.G.S., &c. Illustrated	8	4
Geikie's Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography	3	4
Punctuation based on the Analysis of Sentences; by Rev. J. Stormonth	1	6
Manchester Science Lectures. Eight Series; by Roscoe, Williamson and Lockyer	1	6
A Selection from the Despatches, Treaties, and other Papers of the Marquis Wellesley, K.G., during his Government of India. Edited by Sidney J. Owen, M.A.	16	8
Christian Evidences viewed in relation to Modern Thought; by Rev. C. A. Row, M.A. (Bampton Lectures, 1877)	8	12
Tropical Agriculture: A Treatise on the Culture, Preparation, Commerce, and Consumption of the Principal Products of the Vegetable Kingdom; by P. L. Simmonds. 8vo.	14	8
The Hand of Ethelberta; by Thomas Hardy. Illustrated	5	4
Tactical Studies of the Battles of Columbey—Nouilly and Vionville; compiled and arranged from the official accounts by Major Lonsdale A. Hale, R.E.	3	4
Milton's Poetical Works. (Globe Edition)	2	8
Roussel's Transfusion of Human Blood	1	12
The Picturesque Tourist, a Handy Guide round the World. Second Edition	1	12
Household Management; by an Old Housekeeper (Weale's Series.)	2	8
Blackburn's Academy Notes. 1877	0	12
Bellow's Pocket French-English and English-French Dictionary. Second edition. Size 4½ by 3 inches	7	8
Edina, a Novel; by Mrs. Henry Wood	4	4
Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, a Biography, vol. I	7	8
Thornbury's Life of J. M. W. Turner, R. A. New edition, illustrated	5	4
Family Herald, volume 38, just out	3	4
Spon's Information for Colonial Engineers, India; by F. C. Danvers, C. E.	3	4
Clode's Statute Law relating to the Army 1877	1	0
Supernatural Religion! an inquiry into the Reality of Divine Revelation. Vol. III	9	12
Pandurang Hari; or Memoirs of a Hindoo; with an introductory preface by Sir H. Bartle Frere. New and cheaper edition	4	4
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The Adventures of Nevil Brooke; or, How India was won for England; by C. J. Riethmuller. 3 vols	22	0
Carpenter's Mesmerism, Spiritualism, &c., Historically and Scientifically considered	3	12
Farquharson's Guide to Therapeutics	5	4
Rumsey's Chart of Hindu Family Inheritance, with an explanatory Treatise. Second edition	4	8
The Knot Tied. Marriage Ceremonies of all Nations, collected and arranged by W. Tegg	3	12
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1877, with Army Service Act, 1847, and Army Enlistment Act 1867, &c.	2	12
Van Laun's History of French Literature, 2 vols	22	0
The Ottoman Power in Europe. Its nature, its Growth, and its Decline; by Edward A. Freeman. Maps	5	4
Ringer's Handbook of Therapeutics. Fifth Edition	8	12
Complete Works of Robert Burns. Illustrated	3	12
The Pilot and his Wife, translated from the Norwegian of Jonas Lie; by G. L. Tottenham	7	8
Woodman and Tidy's Handy-book of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Illustrated	22	0
Home's Lights and Shadows of Spiritualism	11	4
The English and their Monuments at Goa; by Dr. J. Gerson DaCunha	1	0
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Historical Dramas; by Tom Taylor, M. A.	5	4
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Transactions of the Second Session of the International Congress of Orientalists, 1874, edited by R. K. Douglas	14	8
Animal Products. Their Preparation, Commercial Uses, and Value; by P. L. Simmonds. Illustrated	5	4
The Poetical Works of Beha-ed-din Zoheir, of Egypt, with Metrical English Translation, Notes, and Introduction; by Professor E. H. Palmer, M. A. Vols. 1 and 2. Text and Translation, quarto, cloth	21	0
History of Nepal, Translated from the Parbatiya; by Daniel Wright, M.A., M.D., with an Introductory Sketch of the Country and people of Nepal, Illustrated, 1877	14	8
Joan, a Tale; by Rhoda Broughton, 3 vols	22	0
Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence; by Joseph Story, LL.D. Twelfth Edition, carefully revised, with Notes and new Cases added; by J. W. Perry, 2 vols., 1877	52	0
All the Year Round, Vol. XVII, just out	4	0
The History of the Rifle Brigade, formerly the 95th; by Sir William H. Cope, with maps and plans	16	8
Punch, July to December 1876, 2 vols	12	0
The Sahyâdri-Khanda of the Skanda Purana, the Sanskrit Text; by J. Gerson da Cunha	4	0
History of the Bengal Artillery; by Major F. W. Stubbs, 2 vols., with Maps and Illustrations	22	0
Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage, 1877	22	0
Notes on the History and Antiquities of Chaul and Bassein; by Dr. J. G. DaCunha. Illustrated with Photographs, &c.	12	0
Gold; or Legal Regulations for the Standard of Gold and Silver Wares; by Mrs. Brewer and E. W. Streeter	2	8
Lorenzo de Medici the Magnificent; by A. Von Reumont, Translated by R. Harrison, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth	22	0

THACKER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PURE AND SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

		Cash				Cash	
SODA WATER	per doz.	0	12	AERATED WATER	per doz.	0	12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,,	1	0	POTASH WATER	,,	0	12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	,,	1	0	LITHIA WATER	,,	1	8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	,,	1	0	VICHY WATER	,,	1	4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls........each	4	4
Do. Double do. ,,	3	8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2	0

BATS.

	Rs.	a.
All Cane ....each	12	0
Treble do. ,,	11	0
Double do. ,,	10	0
Single do. ,,	8	8
Double Whalebone ,,	10	8
Single Do. ,,	9	8
Match, best selected ,,	7	0
Do. do. for practice ,,	5	8
Presentation with silver plate ,,	16	0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4	0

GLOVES.

	Rs.	a.
Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5	8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated......per pair	6	8

LEG GUARDS.

	Rs.	a.
Guards, White Buck Skin	7	8
Do. Chamois Skin	6	8

STUMPS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Stumps, with brass ferrules	7	0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8	0
Do. Plain Ash	5	8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c........each	14	0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ...each	7	0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1	12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2	8
Scoring Sheets........per dozen	3	0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0	12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Complete Sets ....Rs. 72-0 to	85	0
Lawn Tennis Bats ....each	8	0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz........ Rs. 3-0 to	5	8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9	8

RACKET KIT.

By Jeffries and Malings.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11	0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14	0
Do. Balls ....per dozen	1	8
Do. Gut Strings........per set	3	8
Fives Bats ....each	1	8
Fives Balls ....per dozen	4	0
Racket Shoes, best quality	10	0
Do. Presses........Rs. 5-0 to	10	0

BADMINTON KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Complete Sets, from ....Rs. 40-0 to	80	0
Badminton Bats........each	7	0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4 0 to	6	0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1	4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to	4	8

FENCING KIT, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Foils, best Steel	6	8
Lunging Pads, best	8	0
Jackets.	12	0
Single Sticks ....per pair	1	0
Basket Hand Guards ,,	1	4
Buffalo do. do. ,,	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin ....per set of 4	9	0

FOOTBALLS.

	Rs.	a.
Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6	8
Do. do. No. 5	7	0
Do. do. No. 6	8	0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3	0

QUOITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.per lb.	0	14
Do. do. Brass do. ,,	1	12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ,,	1	0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOOTBALL, POLO JERSEYS, &c.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Landed their Special Shipment for the coming season. They are of the best manufacture, fast colours, and may be relied upon for strength and wear:—

FINE WHITE LAMB'S WOOL, all Sizes ,, SCARLET ,, ,, ,, LIGHT BLUE ,, ,, ,, BLUE and WHITE MERINO STRIPED ,, SCARLET ,, ,, ,,	Rs. 6-8 each.
SILK for KUMMERBANDS to match all the above colours	,, 2-0 yard.
WHITE CASHMERE MUFFLERS	,, 3-8 each.
WHITE HONEY COMB LONG SCARVES	,, 2-8 ,,
KNICKERBOCKER HOSE, RIBBED COTTON, MERINO and REAL HAND KNIT	,, 4-8 to ,, 6-8 Pair.

CRICKETING, BOATING SUITS, &c.

BEST SAXONY TWILLED FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 35-0

Suits Trimmed to Match Club Colours.

WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS, Collars attached, thoroughly shrunk	Rs 8-8

LESS TEN PER CENT. PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

RINGS.

Oh! how many torments lie in the small circle of a wedding-ring!"—Cibber.

WEDDING RINGS, of pure unalloyed country gold, solid and durable, each	Rs. 9 &	10
NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which uses up considerably more gold, has lately came into vogue. Price according to thickness, from	,, 14 to	25
THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. It is composed of twin or double hoops, which, though each is twisted, fit so exactly one into the other that when united they form but one circlet, each	,, 16 to	25
DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS, set with 5 choice Brilliants; also set with 5 Emeralds, Rubies, Opals, Turquoises or Pearls. Prices vary entirely in accordance with the beauty, size, and value of the Gems, each from	,, 100 to	1,000
GEM RINGS, fancy enamelled, or plainly mounted, set with stones of different kinds, from	,, 20 to	200
SIGNET RINGS, entirely of gold or set with Blood-stone, Sardonyx, &c., from	,, 18 to	75
LADIES' SIGNET RINGS, small and pretty, all gold, or enamelled, or set with stones, from	,, 20 to	40
MOURNING RINGS, black enamelled, and generally with glass box for hair, from	,, 25 to	50
MOURNING RINGS, set with Diamonds, or Pearls, or both, from	,, 35 to	200
RINGS FOR HAIR. There are two kinds, one with a recess covered by glass, the other a band Ring, with the hair plaited round, from	,, 12 to	35
MASONIC RINGS, engraved with devices. These are generally Signet Rings, upon the stones of which the emblems are cut; or enamelled in colours upon all gold, from	,, 30 to	80
PUZZLE, SECRET BOX, and other fancy Rings, from	,, 20 to	40
GOLD KEEPERS OR GUARD RINGS, in a variety of patterns, from	,, 12 to	30
POESIE RINGS, with enamelled Mottos, a host of quaint conceits, each	,, 25	

"About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring
That she did give me; whose poesy was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, 'Love me, and leave me not.'"—
Shakespere.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of a STEAM BARGE built in 1876 by Messrs. WEYHAM RICHARDSON & Co., of Newcastle on Tyne.

The vessel will be sold as she stands at present at Tuticorin, where she can be examined on application to Mr LANDELLS.

The following are the particulars of the build of the vessel:—

The Steamer is Iron built and propelled by a pair of Twin Screw High-pressure Surface Condensing Engines of the nominal Horse Power 36.

Draft of water when loaden with 100 Tons is 4 feet forward, 4 ft. 6 in. aft.

When loaden with 200 Tons, draught is 6 feet 9 inch forward, 7 ft. 8 in. aft.

When light 3 feet.

Net tonnage, exclusive of Engine-room and Bunker space, is 200 Tons.

Coal Bunkers contain 20 Tons of Coal.

The dimensions are—

Length over perpendicular, 110 ft.

Breadth of Beam, 24 feet.

Depth, 8 feet.

On Deck are two Steam Cranes with turning gear, each capable of lifting 3 Tons.

WILLIAM S. BETTS, Agent.

Negapatam, 19th July 1877.

THE DHOBIES.

REFERRING to an Advertisement in the Bombay local Newspapers of the 21st instant, purporting to be signed by "All the Dhobies at a Public Meeting held on the 15th July 1877," in which it is stated that they have "determined and fixed the rates" for washing clothes at Rs 5 per 100 on account of the transferring of the Dhobies' Lines to Mahaluxmee, "which entails great trouble, loss of time, and expense,"—the Acting Municipal Commissioner begs to notify to the public, that so far as the new accommodation provided for the Dhobies is concerned, there is no ground for this attempted increase in rates, inasmuch as such of the Dhobies (less than 300 in number) as frequent the Lines at Mahaluxmee are only charged the same fee hitherto levied at the Esplanade Lines—Rs. 3 per mensem for each washing place.

The Dhobies who issued the Advertisement describe themselves as of "Bombay, Mahim, Coorla, Tanna, Maroul, Parel, Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and Byculla," and to those of them who belong to most of these localities, Mahaluxmee is much nearer than the Esplanade; consequently, the "trouble, loss of time, and expense" which they allege as grounds for the proposed increase must be less than when the Lines were on the Esplanade; especially as chawls are being erected at the Lines for the sale of such articles as they require for their trade—facilities which were not provided in the old Lines; and, moreover, the water supply on the new Lines is much more plentiful than it was on the Esplanade.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 24th July 1877.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE TAPTEE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 12,00,000, TO BE RAISED IN 12,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH (WITH POWER TO INCREASE).

Calls payable as follows: Rs. 15 per Share on allotment. Further Calls, in no case exceeding Rs. 10 per Share, will be made at intervals of not less than One Month.

PROVISIONAL BOARD.

Chairman.
F. MATHEW, Esq., Mem. Inst. C.E.
Directors.
The Hon'ble M. A. Rogay.
J. M. Maclean, Esq.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq.
Tapidas Vurjdas, Esq.
Thomas Lidbetter, Esq.
Thomas Blaney, Esq.
James Bapty, Esq.
Secretary.
Vause Fretwell, Esq.
Bankers.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Solicitor.
H. Cleveland, Esq.

Registered Office of the Company:—
No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay.

The object for which the Company is formed is to work a concession recently granted by the Government of Bombay, comprising the sole right of utilizing the water-power of the River Tapti near Bhosawul in Khandesh, and the lease of three hundred and forty-four acres of land in connection therewith, for a term of ninety-nine years, renewable for a further like term subject to certain conditions.

The power available is supplied by *two* falls of the River Tapti, and aggregates over a thousand horse-power. The land comprises extensive sites for building and other purposes adjoining each fall; a strip of land uniting the two falls, and two other strips of land uniting each fall respectively with the G. I. P. Railway.

The prominent feature of the scheme is the employment of water as a motor instead of steam. Water-mills of size or importance are as yet unknown in India, although largely used and well known in Europe and the United States of America. In the latter country some hundreds of water mills are employed in cotton-spinning while for other purposes more than seven thousand mills moved by water are employed. In India, in consequence of the high price of fuel and of skilled labour, this power possesses peculiar advantages. Perfect control over the water will be secured by the employment of the most recent improvements in turbines, so that the risks to which ordinary water-wheels are exposed in cases of floods will be avoided.

The locality of the concession is in the centre of the district producing the Hinganghat variety of cotton, and close to a junction of a trunk line of Railway. The best cotton in Western India will thus be available for manufacturing purposes, uninjured by pressure into bales, and unshackled by all expenses connected with the baling process, and the cost of railway carriage for two hundred and seventy-six miles to Bombay. The mills will be two hundred and seventy-six miles nearer the natural market for their productions in the Central and North-West Provinces than those in Bombay are, and the produce will be saleable on the spot.

It is proposed, in the first place, to commence operations with the upper of the two falls, keeping the lower one in reserve for future extensions of the Company's operations.

The saving in the items of fuel, Life agents' Commission, and Railway Carriage, is estimated to amount to more than ten per cent. per annum on the total capital of the Company.

The amount of each share and call has been fixed low enough to meet the requirements of that large class of persons in receipt of monthly salaries who are desirous of seeking a sound investment for their savings, and to whose notice this scheme is specially recommended.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the office of the Company, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, where also Forms of application for Shares and any other information may be obtained from the Secretary to the Company.

The scheme has been submitted to the examination of J. R. Manning, Esq., Mem. Inst. C.E., late Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, and Thos. Ormiston, Esq., Mem. Inst. C.E., late Chief Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, both of whom visited the site and reported favourably thereon. Copies of their reports may be seen at the office of the Company.

REMEDIES FOR CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

	Rs.	a.
CHOLERA TINCTURE. Thoroughly trustworthy ....Per bottle Rs. 2 and	3	8
CHOLERA MIXTURE. Very efficient and extensively used	1	0
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE with Opium ....Pint.	1	4
Ditto ....Quart.	2	4
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE without Opium ....Pint.	1	0
Ditto ....Quart.	1	8
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government	1	0
RUBINI'S ESSENCE of CAMPHOR	1	0
COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, 12 annas, Re. 1-8 and	3	0

(All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.)

DISINFECTANTS.

CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,

COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES,

By Clymer, Dixon & Co. Size of platen 40 by 25.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a SODAWATER and BOTTLING MACHINE. Particulars, post paid, to "A. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AN EUROPEAN DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOK-KEEPER is open for re-engagement by replying within FIVE DAYS to "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

STILTON CHEESE, HAMS, BACON, &c. just received per S.S. CHEOPS. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street Fort, Bombay.

A CUP of TEA or COFFEE in three minutes, at any hour of the day. at J. PEARSE'S CONFECTIONERY SHOP, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, ENGLISH LAW REPORTS. Complete set for 1876, Rs. 50. Arrangements can also be made for the supply of a set for 1877 as published, on reduced terms. THACKER & Co., Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, an ENGINEER for the Company's Spinning Mill at Colaba. A practical knowledge of repairs to Machinery requisite.

For particulars, apply to Mr. REYNOLDS at the Mill, Colaba.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company Limited.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to Harton and Co., of Calcutta.

WE DHOBIES of Bombay, Mahim, Coorla, Tanna, Maroul, Parel, Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and Byculla, have determined and fixed the rate for washing clothes at the rate of RUPEES FIVE PER HUNDRED, on account of transferring the Dhobies' Lines to Breach Candy, which entails great trouble, loss of time and expense. We hope, therefore, that the public will see the reasonableness of this extra charge that they are obliged to make.

Signed by all the Dhobies at a Public Meeting held on the 15th July 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the 8th and Final Call of Rupees Ten per Share is made payable at the Oriental Banking Corporation on or before 27th instant.

By Order,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 18th July 1877.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st May 1877.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 21st July 1877.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned are prepared to receive WRITTEN OFFERS, up to SATURDAY the 4th day of August 1877, for the PURCHASE either in whole or in part of the MACHINERY PLANTS, TOOLS, &c. of the above Company, containing Engines, Presses, Boilers, one Portable Iron Upper-Storied Bungalow, &c., &c., particulars of which can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 25, Shamajee Hassajee Street.

BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE,
SHAPURJEE BYRAMJEE KATRAK,
Liquidators.

3rd July, 1877.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the RELIABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cables during the CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words VIA SUEZ, or VIA RED SEA which are not charged for.

B. SMITH,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, May 25, 1877.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

FINE WOOL TWEEDS for the Hot Weather, the BEST and CHEAPEST in Bombay:—

Suits made, just as you like them	Rs. 25	worth	Rs.	0
Suits made to the latest fashion ......from	,, 16	to	,,	20
Fast colored Linen and Cotton Drill Suits	,, 14	to	,,	18
Favorite Umbrellas recovered Twilled Silk and Alpaca	,, 9	to	,,	4
ALLAN'S CLYCONION WATERPROOF SUITS			Rs.	30

REGIMENTAL CAPES, ALL SIZES.

HOSIERY, HATS, CAPS, RAIL WRAPPERS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

UNITED SERVICE REFRESHMENT AND BILLIARD ROOMS,

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET.

THE PROPRIETOR of the abovenamed Establishment begs to notify that the same is from THIS DAY OPEN.

It is entirely under European Management, and the Culinary Department is under the supervision of an experienced European Cook.

The SPIRITS and WINES are of the best brands, and are guaranteed to be of the best quality.

The ROOMS have been fitted with entirely new furniture and are lofty and well situated.

The BILLIARD TABLE is by a first class London Maker.

TIFFINS, DINNERS, and BREAKFASTS at a moment's notice.

BOARDERS and LODGERS received on favourable terms.

The Proprietor hopes that residents as well as travellers will give his Establishment their kind support and he guarantees that nothing on his part will be wanting to satisfy all customers.

F. BALLIG, Proprietor.

Bombay, 23rd July 1877.

NOTICE.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of August next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the following business:—

1. To receive and pass the accounts for the year ended 30th June 1877.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in room of Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Esq., who retires by rotation in terms of the Articles of Association but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. For such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th July 1877.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday the 26th July to Wednesday the 1st August 1877, both days inclusive.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,

No. 11, FORBES STREET,

HAS constantly on sale an assortment of Gold and Silver, Hunting and Open-face WATCHES, both English and Geneva of the best Manufacture, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, also American Clocks in great variety.

All goods guaranteed and at the reasonable prices.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., carefully cleaned and repaired.

Electro plating and gilding on any metal carefully performed. Work guaranteed and rates low.

Certificate.

COPY of CERTIFICATE from Messrs. THORNHILL & Co., Nineteen Years in Business in Meadow Street.

Mr. Pestonjee Framjee leaves our service to-day, on account of our closing our business in this country. He is about to commence on his own account, and we have great pleasure in recommending him to our Customers and the Public in general, for the repair of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., &c. He has been Nine years in our employ, and has proved himself a most excellent workman, steady, industrious, intelligent, and trustworthy. He has invariably given us the greatest satisfaction. Captains and Owners of vessels may entrust their Chronometers to him with perfect confidence.

THORNHILL & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1869.

GRAHAM'S LONGRIGG.

SOFT AND COMPARATIVELY SMOKELESS STEAM COAL.

The attention of COAL CONSUMERS is invited to this coal. It is superior to Davidson's West Hartley and is usually much cheaper.

All the Mills in Bombay which have used it speak favourably of it, not only because of its cheapness but principally owing to its being a very superior steam coal, and also a very economical coal.

The following is a copy of Dr. William Wallace's F. R. S. C., F. C. S., report on the Chemical Analysis and Economic value of an average sample of this coal.

Volatile Matters, containing ·03 Sulphur		24·77
Coke: Fired Carbon	69·61	
Coke: Sulphur	·05	73·43
Coke: Ash or Mineral Matter	3·77	
Water		1·80
		100

Heating Power, or number of Pounds of water at 212° converted into Steam by one Pound of Coal	9·56 lbs.
Weight of coke per Ton of Coal	14 cwt. 2 qts. 1 lb.
Fired Carbon in the coke	94·80 per cwt.
Sulphur in the coke	·07 ,,
Ash in the coke	5·13 ,,
Specific Gravity of the coal	1305
Weight of a cubic foot	81½ lbs.

REMARKS.

This is a Steam Coal of very superior quality, and well adapted for use in Steam Coals and Locomotive Engines. The heating Power is very high, exceeding the average of Welsh steam coals, the amount of Ash is small, and the quantity of Sulphur insignificant. The coke is hard and compact, and of first-class quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Certificates from Railway Company's, H. M's. and other steamers as well as from several Mills Companies in Bombay can be seen, any further particulars as to price &c. obtained from.

W. AND A. GRAHAM AND Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] 1877.

[illegible] produce markets and the funds [illegible] affected. Consols [illegible] French Rentes [illegible] steady and [illegible] arrive, being 1s.

[illegible] Manchester are reported quiet [illegible] the Liverpool Cotton Market [illegible] supplies freely offered, the estimated [illegible] being only 8,000 bales. Prices are apparently unchanged, and in the present statistical position of the staple it would doubtless require a good deal to bring about an important reduction, but should England be involved in the war we could scarcely expect prices to remain unaffected.

[illegible] New York yesterday's telegrams still [illegible] Uplands on the spot at 12¼ cents, but [illegible] shipment has declined from 11⅞ to 11 [illegible] cents per lb. The receipts at the U.S. [illegible] to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
[illegible] Receipts ...	800	2,700	700
[illegible] 1st Sept......	3,940,000	4,083,600	3,451,600

In London yesterday, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 54¼d.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues firm with a [illegible] advance of 1-16d. per rupee. Transactions have again been small and there is nothing in local influences to cause a rise, but the tenor of the home advices renders Bankers cautious, and this combined with Calcutta and China influences may be taken as the reason of the upward movement. To-morrow's allotments of Council drafts will give a fresh starting point to rates for the rest of the mail, but as the market looks at present the probability is that we shall see no great change. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	.........1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 9 3-16 to ¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 9 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 9¼d.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues weak and declining a transaction of 15 lacs is reported in new 4 per cents. at Rs. 96 which is the only sale of any importance that has taken place for some time past. That such a transaction should have taken place within a fortnight of the subscription of the loan is, perhaps, the best answer to the unfounded criticisms which have appeared in the Calcutta papers lately respecting the manner in which Government worked the operation. We now quote nominally : Fours, Rs. 96½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102½.

SHARES continue dull with a downward tendency. Bank of Bombays have declined ½ per cent. Land Companies are unaltered. In Press shares the only alteration is a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are weak with a general fall of Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per share.

COTTON to-day is somewhat quieter owing to the slightly weaker accounts from home. No transactions for export have taken place, but the local mills have bought a few small parcels, chiefly half-pressed Wudwan and Veerumgaum at about previous rates.

LINSEED is firm at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11, and RAPESEED is still very scarce at Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-14 per cwt. WHEAT must be quoted As. 8 per candy higher owing to the demand for the famine districts.

FREIGHTS are dull, and engagements by Canal Steamer for Liverpool have been made to-day at £1-17-6 per ton both for Wheat and Cotton. By sail there is nothing doing, no ship being on the Liverpool berth at present.

PIECE GOODS remain in the same stagnant state. Buyers restrict their purchases to their most pressing wants, and are likely to continue the same policy so long as the up-country reports show no improvement.

COALS are in better demand at slightly higher rates owing to the warlike character of the home telegrams. A large business was done yesterday in Lairds Welsh Hartley by steamer, to arrive, at Rs. 15-6 ; Londonderry West Hartley, via Cape, at Rs. 16½ ; and Davison's West Hartley, via steamer, at Rs. 17 per ton alongside.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP CUMBERLAND, 1,555 tons, Captain J. A. Farquhart, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AVA, 1,709 tons, Captain H. T. Dickenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and twenty-seven deck passengers.

THE S. S. VINCENT, 1,080 tons, Captain D. O'Keefe, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Calcutta (July 5th), brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE SHIP GREAT VICTORIA, 2,278 tons, Captain J. Casey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields, (April 27th), with a cargo of 3,000 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Ava (s) .... Great Victoria..........	Dickenson ... Casey	Calcutta, June 26. Shields, April 27.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Amoor	Evans	Batavia.

The ship Cumberland, Farquhart, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Ava, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—22 casks brass wire, R L Southern and Co.
Nellie Martin s-11 packages hardware, Abdoolcadur Habibbhoy

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—105 casks beer, Sorabjee and Edulјee ; 45 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 150 cases champagne, C Macdonald and Co ; 15 cases beer, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Khiva s—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Cheops s—2 casks zinc sheets, Runchord Nagurdass ; 5 casks earthenware, Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co ; 25 cases empty fruit bottles, Framjee Nowrojee ; 6 cases candles, Oomercy Premjee
Marlborough—75 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adom ; 15 bundles hardware, Allybhoy Baboojee ; 28 casks soda, Heerjee Mooljee ; 492 cases kerosine oil, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperanco—50 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.
Batavia s—25 cases brandy, Sorabjee and Eduljee.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—25 cases vermouth and 10 cases sparkling wine, C. Grondona.

FROM NEW YORK.

Lady Gertrude—2,500 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenburg.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—300 cwts mustard seed, Bhugwanjee Anondjee.
Thibet s—70 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee ; 20 bales wool, Dhurumsey Velljee ; 41 bales wool, Govindjee Pursotam.

FOR LONDON.

British Princess—25 bales hides, Salemahamed Goolam Hoosein 31 bales hides, Allarukhia Sazon.
Australia s—2,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co ; 10 cases gum and 3 cases chundroose, Currimbhoy Husonbhoy ; 9 cases chundroose, Dhuramsey Velljee ; 55 cowts coffee, 7½ cwts deer horns, and 5 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hasson ; 318 cwts mustard seed, Bugwunjee Amandjee 210 cwts. mustered seed, Mahadoo Hurry ; 11 bales leather, 4 bales hides, and 405 bales senna, P and O Co ; 15 bales skins, S A S bin A Remen and Co ; 3 bales skins and 10 bales hides, Chand Mahamedally and Co ; 31 bales hides and 4 bales skins, Nenseebhoy Gangjee ; 7 bales skins, Dawoodbhoy Mahamed ; 6 bales skins, Cassim Essa and Co ; 143 packages caligraal, Toolsedass Cursondass ; 400 cwts wheat, Lilladhur Culliaujee and Co ; 5 bales carpets, Allarukia Nuthoo ; 13 bales hides, Abdool Rehmon Esmall.

FOR HAVRE.

Queen of Cambria—325 bags coffee, James Mackintosh and Co ; 1,125 cwts rapeseed, Balli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—170 cwts B horns, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy ; 678 cwts rape seed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Glandinorwig—4,500 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR CALAIS.

Europa—90009 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Thibet s—2 bales skins, P and O S N Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Thibet s—552 bales gunny bags and 6 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—27 bales cotton, Hajee Jon Mahamed Abdool Khaluk ; 15 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Jon Mahamed ; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 22 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY 23rd July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·761
Temperature of the Air........................	83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer........................	79·4
Dew Point	77·9
Relative humidity of Air	·826
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	5 8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.).....	79·0
General Direction of wind ....WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	397
Fall of Rain	0·07
Total fall during month........................	7·62
,, ,, ,, year	42·99

[illegible]

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, July 19.)

Mr F O Lemarchand, Assistant Conservator of Forests, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Mr J McDouie, Assistant Commissioner, from the Jhang to the Mooltan district.

Mr J G Silcock, Assistant Commissioner, Simla, is invested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, to be exercised temporarily in the Court at Simla.

Mr J H Herdon, District Superint of Police, Amritsar, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence.

Mr D H Hunter, Assistant District Superint of Police, appointed to officiate as District Superint of Police, Amritsar.

CALENDAR.—JULY 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .... 25th .... [illegible] p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
July.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 25	English Mail expected.	5 36	6 37	[illegible]	[illegible]
Th. 26	......	5 36	6 36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri. 27	......	5 37	6 36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat. 28	......	5 37	6 36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun. 29	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.	5 37	6 35	1 18 m 1 42 a	7 19 m 7 57 a
Mon. 30	......	5 38	6 35	1 53 m 2 12 a	7 53 m 8 31 a
Tues. 31	....	5 38	6 35	2 34 m 2 59 a	8 30 m 9 24 a

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GAWKE—July 21st, at Allahabad, the wife of H. H. Gawke, of a daughter.
INGLIS—July 18th, at Fyzabad, the wife of Mr. J. K. Inglis, of a daughter.
MARTELLI—July 17th, at Mooltan, the wife of Captain T. C. Martelli, R. A., of a son.
SCOTT—July 16th, at Murree, the wife of Captain W. W. H. Scott, 11th P. W. O., Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.
WELLS—July 19th, at Naini Tal, the wife W. G. Wells, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1877.

WE must take the liberty of putting a very free interpretation on the Ministerial statement that the troops now leaving England are only destined to bring the Mediterranean garrisons up to their full strength. Malta or Gibraltar may be the immediate destination of these troops, but it is evident that, unlesss Russia pledges herself not to let her victorious army enter Constantinople, they must be sent forward with all speed to Gallipoli. We may surmise that at present negotiations about Constantinople are going on between the two Governments, and that the British Cabinet desires therefore to avoid the appearance of taking threatening action. But before the session comes to an end, now only three weeks hence, the question of peace or war must be settled for England. It will, we think, be news to most people that the present strength of the garrisons of Malta and Gibraltar has been allowed to fall below the usual complement ; for it is not a year ago since these garrisons were strongly reinforced, and we had not heard of any subsequent reduction.

Meanwhile, it may be useful to notice the distances the Russians still have to march before they can reach Constantinople. From the telegraphic accounts it appears that the force which crossed the Balkans by the Demir Kapu Pass did not attack Selimno, but marched by way of Yeni and Eski Saghra to take the Turkish camp at Kasanlik in the rear, while another strong column coming over the Schipka Pass assailed it in front. After a severe conflict, the Russians succeeded in capturing Kasanlik, and thus secured the complete control of at least one Pass. It is not certain that they have also the command of the Selimno or Demir Kapu Pass, for the movement of their troops by this route seems to have been of the nature of a surprise and cannot easily be repeated. We have not yet heard that the Turks have fallen back from Selimno, and are therefore justified in assuming that they still hold that place. From Selimno the direct road southwards to Adrianople, distant 60 miles, runs through Jamboli, the point to which Suleiman Pasha is hastening with 18,000 troops, who are probably not a portion of his Montenegrin force, but all the battalions he could get together in Roumelia. Another road, 75 miles in length, leads from Selimno in a south-westerly direction, through Yeni Saghra, and Eski Saghra (where it crosses the road from Kasanlik), to Philippopolis. The Russians have established themselves on this road as far eastwards as Yeni Saghra, and can advance at their leisure on Philippopolis, as their right flank is apparently not threatened by any enemy. They might also march southwards from Eski Saghra to strike the railway at Harmanly, a 40 miles' march, and thence move on Adrianople ; but they will hardly attempt such a movement without first attacking and defeating the Turkish force assembling on the Selimno road. We shall probably, therefore, hear soon of an engagement on the road from Yeni Saghra to Jamboli. Supposing the way cleared to Adrianople, the Russians, on entering that city, would be within 150 miles, or ten days' march, of Constantinople. In 1829, they advanced from Adrianople to Enos on the Ægean, a distance of 75 miles, whence, if peace had not been made, they could speedily have marched to Gallipoli (only 90 miles in a direct line from Adrianople) and taken in reverse the works armed for the defence of the Dardanelles. If everything goes smoothly, therefore, it ought not to take the Russians more than three weeks' time to reach the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus.

"HUMAN beings yoked to carts !" was the heading which our contemporary gave yesterday to a letter from a Dharwar correspondent. No doubt it was calculated to send a thrill of pity through every one who read it, and intended to create a feeling of repugnance in the public mind against the hard-hearted Government which could permit such terrible atrocities to be perpetrated. Our imagination at once pictured a band of starving people being whipped up together by some tyrants whose proceedings were winked at by a heartless Government ; forcibly cast on the ground face downwards ; blocks of timber thrown across their necks ; these yokes fastened to carts ; and then the hapless wretches told to get up and draw tremendous loads to the uttermost ends of the earth—the cruel toe, whip, and tongue of the drivers all the time urging them on to a speed which nothing but terror could enable them to maintain. It appears, however, that all the Dharwar gentleman saw was a cart "coming in "from Belgaum, laden with salt, to which eight "men had been yoked, or rather had yoked them-"selves." As the word "yoked" has obviously been ludicrously misapplied by the correspondent, it is clear that the horrid phenomenon he perceived was simply a few men dragging a cart. No one had compelled them to do so. They were only working for their living on behalf of somebody who could not get bullocks to do his work and was determined honestly to utilise the only labour available. There is nothing heinous or awful in men dragging a cart. We have seen coolies dragging carriages along the highways in Bombay, and yet nobody thought it necessary to regard the fact as an appalling symptom of distress. Why, men have actually been known to drag wheelbarrows in free and enlightened England—ay, and women, too, when the circumstances of these gentle beings compelled them to [illegible] and yet if anybody [illegible] on their behalf a cry of "Human beings yoked to carts!" he would only have been [illegible] and set down as a fool. [illegible] We are glad to notice that the Bombay Government has taken a sensible view of what the Dharwar gentleman and our contemporary evidently wished to convert into a great scandal against common humanity. In a resolution issued on Monday it states that it views with much satisfaction the movement which, owing to the scarcity of cattle, has now commenced in the Deccan and is reported to be extending—namely, the importation of grain from the principal local markets to the remoter points of distribution by means of human labour ; and it desires that collectors and all local officers shall afford as much aid and encouragement to this movement as it may be legitimately in their power to give. The Government Resolution goes on to say—"It is "understood that large numbers of people are "engaged in this traffic, both in carrying head "loads and in dragging laden carts ; and this "being the case, it must result, not only that "many persons find profitable employment, who "would otherwise need State aid, but also that "the increased quantity of grain thus introduced "into the rural districts will tend to augment "stocks, and to counteract combination among "local traders, and thus to prevent, in some "measure, further increase of prices already "abnormally high. A direct and most impor-"tant consequence of this movement is also "that many cattle, which would otherwise "necessarily be engaged in bringing food "supplies for the people, are set free for employ-"ment in agriculture." No one can reasonably disagree with these remarks, and the people themselves who are ignorantly said to be "yoked" to these carts are only doing what is right by taking advantage of whatever labour they can get to support them. As a measure of encouragement to this new labour movement, the Bombay Government has intimated that it is prepared, till further orders, to grant exemptions from all tolls and ferry charges at tolls and ferries under direct Government management, or where such exemptions can be given without breach of engagements with all farmers and contractors, to persons carrying grain either by head loads, or in carts, or other vehicles drawn by human labour, and wholly or chiefly laden with grain. Collectors and local officers are also directed to secure, as far as lies in their power, the safety of all descriptions of grain traffic, and should, as far as possible, increase and strengthen the police posts along the main lines of transport, all police officers and constables being instructed to aid, facilitate, and protect all persons engaged in the grain carrying trade. We hope we have heard the last of this ridiculous sensation about "Human "beings yoked to carts ;" but this is too much to expect, as the native press is certain to re-echo it, and the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha to send to the Secretary of State a memorial praying that bullocks may be compelled to mind their own business and not permit needy human beings to get payment for the labour which they (the aforesaid bullocks) have been from time immemorial in the habit of performing.

THE lower classes of natives have a singular ability of turning to good account the slightest interference with their accustomed habits. They are conservative in principle, and ingenious enough in converting their conservatism into rupees and annas. Some time ago, the Bombay Health Department aspired to get all the private sweepers under its control, but the sweepers threatened to strike, and behaved so disagreeably conservatively that many people were glad to pay them all they chose to demand. Finally, the swarthy knights of the besom were vanquished, and they are now working under Dr. Weir as contentedly as if their race had been doing so from the beginning of authentic time ; but at first, they made a good deal of money out of their conservatism. Much the same thing has taken place recently in Calcutta, where the sweepers wanted to be masters of the situation ; but although this eastern question is now in a fair way to be settled, the sweepers for a time sadly worried the community, who would have given them anything to keep them quiet if the Municipality had not been determined to break down the combination. The latest display of conservative principles turned to good financial account has been made by the Bombay dhobies. Formerly, the dhobie as an individual was a quiet inoffensive person, except as regards the clothing entrusted to him, which, it must be confessed, he abused. Families made arrangements with him on comparatively easy terms. A family of ordinary dimensions might offer a dhobie Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 to do its washing, and he would salaam and say his equivalent for "all right." Recently, however, he has developed into a new phase of being. As an individual he is still meek and obliging ; but he has incorporated himself with other washermen into a kind of Dhobies' Association which threatens ere long to upset the peace of mind of every well-regulated household in Bombay. It was decided a few months ago that, as the ground used by the dhobies in the Fort was required for the new G. I. P. Railway Station, the dhobies should be provided with washing accommodation at Mahaluxmee. Their conservative instincts instantly awoke, and they made a great fuss about moving. They consented at last to go, but not apparently before they had seen their way to make the change pay. Accordingly, they combined, and a few days ago, to the astonishment of the world, which never before heard of a dhobie having acquaintance with any other literature than a catalogue of shirts and such like articles, actually published an advertisement in the European press informing the public that they had agreed and determined to do no more washing for Bombay except at the rate of "five rupees a hundred." They allege as their excuse for this determination the additional expense that will be entailed upon them by their removal from the Fort to Mahaluxmee. It was very good of the Municipality to grant them washing accommodation anywhere at all. In Europe and such like places, washer-people have to find accommodation for themselves ; but here in Bombay if an obliging Municipality wishes to transfer a dhobie from one part of its possessions to another, that individual at once concludes that he has been injured, and that the public must compensate him for the injury. Very little calculation will convince most families that the change now announced by the Dhobies' Association will double, if not treble, their former monthly bill for washing ; and this considerable addition to the exactions which numerous petty expenses inflict upon the purse of Indian householders is to take place even although, we believe,—*vide* the notification from the Municipal Commissioner which we publish this morning—the dhobies will really incur no additional working expenses through their removal to Mahaluxmee—no additional expenses, at all events, which ought fairly to fall upon the public. Householders ought to refuse to agree to these arbitrary terms dictated by the dhobies. If once they allow the new scale of charges to be established, the conservative principles of the dhobies will prevent it from being ever again departed from except in favour of some still higher scale.

THE present strike of railway employés in America, which seems to be carried on upon the colossal scale peculiar to that country, is probably caused by a reduction or a proposed reduction of wages. The American railways have suffered very greatly since the panic of 1873, which brought many of them to an untimely end, and the contest between the four great trunk roads—three of which are involved in the present difficulty—for the control of the carrying trade between the Atlantic seaboard and the grain producing districts of the west, was waged with such fierceness, and carried on with such determination on all sides as to bring the price of freights so low as to convert that main source of revenue into a positive cause of heavy loss. The great failures among the coal-mine owning roads which aimed at monopolizing the products of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, have tended still further to depress the carrying trade. Add to all these the general stagnation in business which for sometime past has prevailed in America, and it will be easy to understand that the railway companies should find themselves compelled to make a reduction in the wages of their employés. Were the strike confined to the Erie Railway alone it might have its origin in a failure to pay the hands at the proper time—for it is many a long day since that unfortunate road was able to make prompt payments even to its servants—but the fact that such wealthy and prosperous corporations as the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania are involved is conclusive that the strike proceeds from no such cause. It is strange that the remaining road of the four great lines, the New York Central, should have contrived to escape participation in the trouble which has overtaken its rivals. Always ready as the railway managers of America are to turn the misfortunes of others into a source of profit to themselves, it is probable that this company by publicly announcing their intention of refusing to accord the terms demanded by the strikers have been able to conceal a real surrender on their part. Such a course would be characteristic of Yankee "smartness," and may be found the true reason for this singular immunity from the general difficulty.

It is to be hoped that the telegraphic reports as to the numbers of killed and wounded in the contests between the rioters and the militia will be found to be greatly exaggerated. If not, those who are responsible for the slaughter have much to answer for. Few riots have there been in the Northern States in recent years, in which the casualties reached the number set down to the credit of the present one, and it is surpassed only by the great New York riots of 1863, when the labouring classes rose to resist the enforcement of the Conscription Act which the utter failure of volunteering had rendered necessary. Then the city was a scene of violence, of incendiarism, and of pillage during three days in the fierce heat of the month of July yet even then the authorities behaved with admirable discretion, calling out only one militia regiment—the 7th New York—the most trustworthy of all, which behaved with admirable patience and displayed extraordinary self-command. But the main reliance of the Government and the real suppressors of the riot were the locust clubs of the Metropolitan Police.

In what is known as the Orange Riot of 1871, when a small body of Orangemen paraded the streets of New York on the 12th of July enclosed in a phalanx composed of three militia regiments, the crowd of Ribbonmen, to whose threats of violence the presence of the infantry was due, attacked the procession and were dispersed by a volley from the 9th New York, but the Colonel of that regiment, the notorious James Fisk, Junior, fearing danger to himself, abandoned his command and sought safety in flight, and no order to fire was given. A single shot fired by a private soldier to avenge a brick-bat blow was the signal for a general fusillade resulting in the death of half-a-dozen persons. Toy soldiers, as the Militia regiments of the United States unqualifiedly merit to be styled, are utterly unfit for the trying, thankless task of dispersing a mob. The main fault of the Northern troops during the Civil War was their general tendency to insubordination. In a country where each man is as good as another, "if not better," this is easily accounted for. That the Militia regiments should be even less ready to obey the word of command when that word is given by officers elected by themselves from among themselves will be readily understood. In nine regiments out of ten the only soldier is the adjutant, and oftentimes he has no greater knowledge of the art of war than enables him to prompt his colonel to the giving of such orders as will take the regiment out of the armoury on parade and bring it safely back again. By serving in them their members avoid doing jury-duty, and are exempted from certain taxes. They are looked upon somewhat as clubs with an athletic leaning, and it is considered "quite the thing" to belong to one. Their members are merchants, professional men, and working men, not one of whom ever smelt powder nor was ever trained to arms and it is not to be expected that they could display the nerve acquired by the regular soldier after long years of patient obedience to the orders of his superiors, and which enables him to stand quietly at "attention" while a mob pelts him with stones and flourishes howling its improvised weapons in his face.

The military of whatever sort in America should only be called out when the civil arm proved to be totally paralyzed, for experience teaches that, however terrible in appearance may be a crowd of rioters, however overwhelming their numbers, however desperate their cause or grievous their wrongs, a compact well-drilled body of police will disperse them with no more serious results than a score or so of broken heads. This has always proved the case in America, and such experience should not be neglected by those in authority. Moreover, a riot is almost invariably the rising of a body of ignorant people seeking redress for some wrong, and who know no better than to alienate sympathy by calling violence to their aid. That the engineers and firemen of the railways should cease to work is their privilege ; that they should obstruct the working of the trains belonging to the company against which they are "on strike" is reprehensible and wrong ; that because they commit this act of folly the authorities, instead of trusting to the civil power which has almost invariably proved amply able to put an end to violence and restore order, should call out untrained and irresponsible troops and shoot the rioters down by scores, is a crime for which they will be called upon to answer at the tribunal of Almighty God.

ON FURLOUGH.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

ONE of the great difficulties of life to Anglo-Indians, and more particularly to men in the Indian Army, whose incomes are limited and fixed, is to know what they are to do with their children. To educate their families, to bring them up as gentlemen and gentlewomen, (using the words in their good old sense), and to give them a fair start in life is the problem that daily and nightly haunts the mind of many a poor gentleman as he stints himself of many a little luxury in order that he may send his monthly remittance to England, while he patiently toils away under an Indian sun. And coming to England, one finds this difficulty more formidable and real than ever. On every side one hears complaints of the enormous cost of living, of houses, of education, and of the way in which all the professions are overstocked. Competition is carried on at high pressure, and as every boy can't be a genius, and many are unable to stand the severe training requisite to enable them to pass the stiff examinations with which nearly every profession is jealously guarded, the outlook is not particularly bright. For the girls of a family the prospect is scarcely more cheerful. Marriage seems going more and more out of fashion, and I have cut this paragraph out of the *Times* to show what young ladies of culture and education are expected to do, and what salary they may hope to get when dire necessity compels them to try and support themselves as governesses :—

> GOVERNESSES OF ALL WORK.—"Fair Play" asks us to publish the following reply by a clergyman's wife to a young lady advertising for the situation of governess :—"June 7. Madam,—In reply to your letter of this morning I beg to say we are desirous of meeting with a governess for our four elder children—two girls and two boys—their ages are 9, 7, 6, and 4 respectively. Our girls have not yet got beyond simple tunes in music. Are you a good needlewoman and can you cut out and make children's frocks ? As I should require you to attend to their wardrobes, assist with other sewings, wash and dress the two elder boys, dress the girls' hair, to walk out with them, and to make yourself generally useful, would you on an emergency object to help to make the beds and wash up the breakfast and tea things ? Are you a member of the Church of England and a communicant ?" The salary offered to a lady possessing all these desirable and useful accomplishments was £20 per annum.

And all this for £20 a year ! When the poor young lady has made the beds, washed the boys, done the girls' hair, given them all their breakfast and cleaned up the breakfast things, then, if it be Sunday, she may drag her weary limbs to Church and try to keep awake while the worthy clergyman, her master, holds forth on the beauty of being contented with one's lot. Yet I am told that the supply of governesses so greatly exceeds the demand that this kind of work is commonly expected from, and performed by young ladies of gentle breeding, culture, and refinement for some such modest salary as that quoted above.

The debate on Colonel Jervis' motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the grievances of officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers who were in India when the rank of Major of Artillery was created, will be read with very great interest by most of your readers. Of course the wire has long ago flashed out the news that Colonel Jervis carried his motion for a Select Committee against Government by a majority of 52, and again when the irrepressible Sir George Campbell insisted on dividing the House once more, the gallant Colonel still had a majority of 48 ; the House of Commons having thus emphatically declared its resolution that justice shall be done, and that no body of men in Her Majesty's Army shall have reason to think that Government has not kept faith with them. The debate, every word of which I have carefully studied, was neither relieved by eloquence nor brightened by wit,—it was, in fact, very dull, the only argument on the Government side being that officers in India were very well paid already, and it was absurd to give them any more money. On this point, Lord G. Hamilton's figures look well enough on paper, but few people in India conversant with the real facts of the case, who know how fearfully everything is increasing in price, and what it costs to send money home, will think that officers either of the British or Indian armies are overpaid. In quitting this subject I can only add that the fact of Colonel Jervis having been able to carry his motion by such a large majority against such a strong Government as the present one, is a proof of the reality of the grievance which the officers of Artillery and Engineers in India have felt so keenly for the last few years.

The result of the Oxford and Cambridge cricket match which was played at Lord's on Monday and Tuesday last has afforded one more illustration of the glorious uncertainty of cricket. Cambridge, whose batting this year was supposed to be extraordinarily strong, and on which heavy odds were laid, was beaten by Oxford by ten wickets. The scene on Monday at Lord's was one of great brilliance. It is estimated that at least 12,000 people were there, and considering that Cambridge had such magnificent batsmen as the two Lyttletons, Patterson, Lucas, and Steel, a great treat was expected. None of them, however, could stay against the fine bowling of Tylecote and Buckland and the splendid fielding of Oxford generally. Lucas made the best score on his side, getting 54 and all the Cambridge wickets were down for 134 runs. Then Oxford went in, and lost wickets so rapidly that in a short time six were down for 31 runs. When everybody thought that Oxford would have to "follow on" her innings, then came one of those changes that work such wonders. Buckland made a determined stand and by a magnificent not out innings of 117, during which, amid the most frantic enthusiasm and shouts of applause from the dense crowd, he hit the Cambridge bowling all over the ground, he saved the match easily. Oxford scored in her first innings 212 runs. Then on Tuesday Cambridge again failed to stand against Oxford bowling and fielding, and got out for 126, leaving Oxford 46 to win which she did without the loss of a wicket. And thus has Oxford avenged the boat race.

If one may judge from the tone of the English papers, from the debates in the House of Commons, and from what one hears in general society, the feeling of suspicion and irritation against Russia is rapidly gaining ground. And the treatment to which Colonel the Hon'ble Frederic Wellesley of the Coldstream Guards has been subjected by the Grand Duke Nicholas commanding the Army of Roumania, has largely increased that feeling. Lord Derby, when questioned on the subject by Lord Dorchester in the House of Lords, was unable to deny that Colonel Wellesley, when he presented himself, specially recommended, at the Head-quarters of the Grand Duke, was treated by him with such marked discourtesy, that, to quote the words of Lord Dorchester last Monday evening, "Nothing, he was sure, but the strict discipline of his early education and that courteous manner with which all his friends knew him to be specially gifted, would have induced Colonel Wellesley to bear with the affront which it appeared had been offered him." Lord Derby's reply was not particularly satisfactory. He had represented the matter to the Russian Ambassador in this country, and he had no doubt that "this little unpleasantness" as he styled it, would terminate in a satisfactory manner. Colonel Wellesley thought so much of the matter that, directly after his interview with the Grand Duke, he doffed his uniform, and, returning to Bucharest, reported the circumstances to his official superiors. The *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests that "the semi-Oriental adulation to which the Imperial family are accustomed in Russia" may have misled the Grand Duke in his treatment of an English officer, and certainly the following anecdote told by the Duke of Albemarle in his memoirs shows what kind of treatment Russian officers received at the hands of their superiors so late as the end of the last century. At that time Lord Whitworth was British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and, after a dinner at the palace, the following scene took place : "One of the ladies of the company, wishing to show her friends an ornamental box which lay on her toilet table, a general officer sent his aide-de-camp to bring it down. Unfortunately for the young man he fetched the wrong one. Whereupon his chief began boxing his ears and pulling his hair. The aide de-camp feel upon his knees and implored pardon for his blunder, but the General was implacable and kicked him while in the posture of supplication. 'This is not a scene for Englishmen to witness,' said Lord Whitworth significantly, as he turned upon his heel."

It is a grand sight as one is perhaps strolling home from the theatre, to see one of the fire engines of the brigade tearing through the streets, awakening the echoes, and inspiring every vehicle that gets in the way with a lively desire to escape. The other night as Captain Shaw, the Chief of the Brigade, was on one of these engines tearing off in hot haste to some distant fire, the horses bolted, got completely out of hand, and the result was that the gallant Captain was thrown off on to the road, both the fore and hind wheel of the engine going over his foot. No bones were broken, luckily, and in a week or two Captain Shaw will again be to the front.

Yesterday evening the newspaper boys who were hawking their papers about the streets announced that the Russians had again crossed the Danube, and large placards were everywhere put up to the same effect. The news was in fact that Duke Nicholas and some 50,000 Russians had got across the Danube near Simnitza, that Rustchuk and Nicopolis were in flames, and that the Russians having at last put forth their might, the Turks were nowhere. The news did not create the impression I had anticipated, and meeting a city man of my acquaintance, I said that considering this was the most important news—particularly important to England—that had been received since the war broke out, there was wonderfully little excitement in the streets. "The fact is," he said, "everyone having expected this news for the last fortnight, it creates neither surprise nor uneasiness. Things must take their course." What that course will be, you will know by telegraph long before this reaches you, but it may be safely said that the time when England can retain her present attitude of impassive observation is nearly over. Will an army, flushed with victory, burning with hatred against its foes, and inflamed with religious as well as patriotic zeal, stay its hand at the supreme moment when its grasp is on Constantinople, because England does not wish it to approach that city ? The answer is obvious, and stirring events may be nearer at hand than most of us anticipate.

In the meantime, while men are killing one another with the utmost delight, while towns are in flames and innocent women and children are fleeing for their lives homeless and desolate—in a word, while the game of war is being played in other countries, here, in merry England, the game of cricket is being followed with that passionate ardour which so excites the wonder of foreigners. Yesterday, at the Oval, the Gentlemen met the Players and from the subjoined score you will see that the gentlemen will have a tough job of it this year. Play is going on to-day :—

PLAYERS.

Lockwood, c Walker, b Gilbert	97	Selby, not out	44
Shrewsbury, c Lyttelton, b Strachan	78	Jupp, c and b W. Grace.	16
Ulyett, c Lyttelton, b Patterson..................	15	Daft, not out	14
		B 5, l-b 5, w 1	11
		Total........	275

Wild, Emmett, Barratt, Morley, and Mycroft to go in. The Gentlemen's names are Mr. I. D. Walker, Hon. A. Lyttelton, Messrs. W. G. Grace, G. F. Grace, W. R. Gilbert, A. J. Webbe, J. M. Cottrill, A. N. Hornby, W. S. Paterson, G. Strachan, and A. P. Lucas.

X.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As Calcutta has already gone through the throes of a drainage scheme, and has now the benefit of one which gives great satisfaction, would it not be worth while, before deciding upon a scheme for Bombay, to send a deputation, consisting of the Executive Engineer, and, say, other two members of the Bombay Municipality, to Calcutta to examine into the system in force there, and report how far it could be adapted to the requirements of Bombay.

The Calcutta drainage system, I believe, is regarded by engineers as a triumph of engineering skill, and Dr. Payne, the present Health Officer, is no mean authority on sanitary questions. We would surely derive some useful lessons from Calcutta experience in the important question of drainage ; and it would be a mistake, I think, not to take full advantage of this experience.

L.

SHIP-BROKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Free Trade" lets the cat out of the bag nicely. He tries to get the public to imagine him a shipper, sitting in his office, receiving a call from a ship-master, who wants a freight, whilst the merchant concludes a charter off-hand at a bargain. This free trader, too, can always do better by "wiring home to my agents, and chartering at home, than by taking ships from Bombay agents," thus clinching "Canvas Back's" argument that agents are the helpers of the shipping interest generally, whilst standing between the ship and charterers, using a ship-broker as a go-between. For even if the ship should be chartered by wire, the owner at home has the benefit of his agent's telegrams, and, of course, the owner would not charter the vessel in England unless he could do better than his agent could do in Bombay. Even for the sake of argument we will suppose that the owner in England could save an agency commission of 2½ per cent. by managing the charter at his end in some particular case, is it not plain to any one that in most cases the shipping interest benefits by having agency firms here to look after ships and steamers, even at a charge (where business is done in Bombay) of a shilling the ton or 2½ per cent. on the freight earned ? With your permission I will now go on to "Fair Play's" letter. "Fair Play" is not "surprised that a certain class of firms should view with dismay the decline of a branch of business which caused them little trouble and brought them handsome profits free of risks." Considering that a broker may possibly give an hour's work to the chartering of a vessel whilst a ship's agent may give days and weeks to the careful watching of an owner's interest and do all the work of the accounts connected with the detail of a charter, "Fair Play's" impertinence, provided he is a ship-broker, is only surpassed by his "cheek" in saying that he is "certain that no resolution of the Chamber of Commerce can revive an antiquated form of trading which is dying a slow but certain death." The foregoing is a challenge, doubtless, by a Bombay ship-broker, to the agency houses and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Let us wait a while in order to see if the agency firms or our local Chamber will accept this challenge.

X. Y. Z.

July 24.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Fo Ever" has justly taken up the cudgels on behalf of the P. W. subordinates, anent military rank. There are men over 55 years of age, and some unable to ride on horse back (so necessary in the P. W. D.)—why such old fogies are permitted to stand in the way of younger blood is beyond my ken ? A retiring fund was set on foot a short time ago, but the promoters seem to have let it go "the way of all flesh," why and the wherefore are not known. I suppose nothing could induce the superannuated subs to retire on Rs. 10,000 ? "Die in harness, old boy"—that is what they say. Why should not the 55 years' rule be made applicable to all ranks, from the Superintending Engineer downwards ? Sir Andrew Clarke would do a lasting service by dealing justice, and that by enforcing only the rules of the Department, and compelling all men over 55 years of age to be shelved, for they are encumbrances.

Another grievance is this. Men are pitchforked into the D. P. W. over the heads of trained and experienced subs, and are invariably found to be unfit for all duties connected with the P. W. D., but they manage somehow to stick on like a leech, and trust to native mistries, or in some cases to European subordinates, who are placed under these duffers.

Want of pluck, I regret to say, prevents the senior upper subs heading the memorial to the Government of India. I would gladly do so if letters be forwarded to me to the care of the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* The injustice to a few 3rd grade sub-engineers, to all supervisors and overseers, is intolerable. We look for redress to Sir Richard Meade, but let us not be hoping against hope.

The Central Provinces are well looked after, and enjoy all our loaves and fishes. I give the establishment :—

		Sanctioned.		Existing.	
Sub-Engineers	1st Grade...	1	3	1	4
,,	2nd ,, ...	1		2	
,,	3rd ,, ...	1		1	
Supervisors	...1st ,, ...	2	5	6	10
do	...2nd ,, ...	3		4	
Overseers	...... 1st ,, ...	8	12	4	6
do	...2nd ,, ...	4		2	
	Total...	20		20	

1st column representing ....Rs. 2,920
2nd ,, do .... ,, 3,610

Difference monthly......Rs. 690

—the very amount robbed from the subordinates in the Hyderabad Province. This calls for investigation at once to prevent

DISCONTENT.

SOME SPLEEN ABOUT THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE'S TITLE TO A PUBLIC MEMORIAL.

Palma qui meruit, ferat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The second Parsee Baronet is dead—full of years at least. The Parsees, with their usual egregious self-conceit, are flocking out to do a bit of self-glorification under cover of a memorial to the deceased. To the Parsees may well be awarded the palm of being the coxcombs of the native community of Bombay, and if they choose to glorify themselves, why, there is no objection to their doing so. Such glory is cheap enough, and the discriminating know how to weigh and value it. But the question is, Sir, what reason is there for voting a *public* memorial to the late Baronet ? The utter clap-trap that has been talked about him since his death is, I say, inveigling the public of Bombay into doing public honour to a man who has in no way deserved it. With all the highest advantages of place, birth, wealth and position, the late Baronet, during the course of a long life, has done little or nothing for the public welfare. *De mortuis nihil nisi verum.* A man whose claim is put forward to public honour should incontestably be judged by his public acts. The late Baronet was just *magni nominis umbra* and nothing more. Resting on his father's hard-earned laurels, shining with the borrowed lustre of his father's great name, he passed through life as "gilded loam or painted clay." His name could not for a moment be spoken of in the same breath with that of his justly venerated father. What has he done that could entitle his name to public honour ? That is the question Is honour so cheap with us and so lightly got that it should be awarded to any man, whose only claim (if claim it could be) to it is his father's good name ? It is to be hoped, indeed, that the people of Bombay are more discriminating ; and will not squander their subscriptions at the call of the toadies and parasites of the Jamsetjee family.

The life of the late Baronet was undistinguished by any particularly pre-eminent act of public worth or merit. What has he ever done that could have entitled him to the name of a good citizen or a public man ? He certainly never came out as a public man. Even his admirers cannot bring forward anything more than a paltry lac and half spent on a college and a hospital. This seems to be the sum total of his public deeds ! Compared with his magnificent father, or even some other Parsees, he dwindles into utter insignificance. As Byron says, "Perhaps he had great projects in his mind." Very possibly, but he was so long maturing them that they have died with him. He was a Justice of the Peace, he was a member of the Legislative Council. But it was the mere name and empty honour that he held. He maintained his dignity certainly, and did nothing as a legislator. He was simply useless in both these positions. With what great act of legislation, or what great act of public policy was his name ever connected ? It would be well if the public were informed as to these points, before they commit the farce of "surrendering their judgments hoodwinked to the fascination of a name."

Out of the Council and the hall of the Justices, what great social reform did he initiate or cherish ? Has he done anything to do away, abate, or modify any of the thousand superstitions, pernicious customs, and prejudices to which the Parsees are enslaved and which so powerfully stunt their intellectual growth and culture ? What has he done, what public virtue has he ever displayed ?—and an echo answers what, indeed !

Titled and honoured because his good father was honoured ; heir to a famous name ; lord of great wealth ; the head of his community—how did he spend his life ? In pomp and vanities ; in the ease and luxury, of fine houses and fine horses ; in truckling to Parsee abominations and in eschewing all moral and social reform ; wasting the most splendid opportunities, and thus, as may be expected, leaving the record of his life a blank page.

He was courteous and hospitable, and was esteemed as good as an "English gentleman." He had the (I will even say extraordinary) merit of instituting an English coachman at the head of his stables ! But mere social amiabilities, and the fertility of invention, or moral daring shown in starting an English coachman, can scarcely be said to found a claim to public veneration, and yet what else is there that distinguished the career of the late Baronet, that could rightly be commemorated by a public memorial ? If the people of Bombay are going to crown a career so mediocre and undistinguished as the one in question, with a public monument, what effect, do you think, it will have on the career now started of the new young Baronet ? Why, if he has any discernment, he will see at once how little he need do in his high place to hand down his name to after times. He knows well enough what very little his father did, and that yet the people of Bombay have voted him public honours. Why need he do more than play the Baronet at Mazagon Castle, ride his coach-and-four, stand in state at the Governor's levees, and fritter away his life between Poona, Khandalla, and Bombay in ease and indolence, happy in the knowledge that when he is gone the public of Bombay is sure to stultify itself by voting a statue or other monument to his memory ? Instead of copying the noble example of his most worthy grandfather, he will but copy the inglorious career of his immediate predecessor, and pass through life a *gobemouche*, a *bon-vivant* and a—Baronet !

July 22.

CIVIS PERSICUS.

A MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN 1875.

THE *Times of India* states that at the Municipal election of 1875 Mr. Maclean "was the protege of certain native gentlemen who canvassed actively for him and succeeded in getting him returned, by native votes, at the bottom of the poll." Here are the facts of the case : A long time before the election, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy began canvassing the electors for votes for his father ; and several European electors, not knowing that they had only one vote each, or that other candidates would come forward, promised to oblige Mr. Nanabhoy. Subsequently Mr. Maclean came forward as a candidate. He did not canvass himself, and nobody canvassed for him. Every European vote that had not been pledged was, of course, at once placed at his service, and nearly all the Europeans who had already promised to vote for Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy expressed their regret at being so pledged. In addition to the European votes, Mr. Maclean got a few independent native votes, which no doubt carried his election, because the Europeans were actually too few in number to carry even one candidate. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy tried the same tactics this year, by sending round circulars, before any one else dreamt of canvassing, to ask the electors to vote for his friend Mr. Geary. If was because some of these circulars were brought to our notice by European gentlemen who were indignant at Mr. Nanabhoy's audacity in asking them to vote for the printing contractor to the Municipality, that we published a paragraph warning the electors to reserve their votes for Mr. Kemp. Mr. Geary certainly shows much versatility as well as determination in lying, but we wonder he should imagine that even his own readers do not understand his precise position as a native candidate.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	COLABA. In. cts.	FORT. In. cts.	BYCULLA. In. cts.
Tuesday, July 24, up to 6 a. m.	0 7	0 8	0 0
Previously registered	42 92	34 30½	37 76
Total up to date......	42 99	34 38½	37 76
Fall up to 24th July 1876	24 71	24 26	26 94

CRICKET MATCH AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE first cricket match of the season was played on the Gymkhana ground on Thursday, the 20th instant, between the 2nd Queen's and the Gymkhana Club and ground, resulting in the defeat of the latter. Owing to the hardness of the ground on the pitch, long scores were not easily to be made. The score is as follows :—

THE QUEEN'S.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
E. O. Hamilton Esq., bowled Street	13	Bowled Street	4
Private Satterfield, ct & Bowled Trueman............	[illegible]	ct. Davies, bowled Edwardes	13
Drum. White, ct. Thackwell, bowled Trueman	[illegible]	Bowled [illegible]	[illegible]
H. Dawson, [illegible]	[illegible]	Bowled Street	[illegible]
Private Cooper, ct. Thackwell, bowled Street	[illegible]	Bowled Trueman	[illegible]
A. F. Maitland, Esq., bowled Street	[illegible]	Bowled Trueman	[illegible]
Private Howe, [illegible] not out	[illegible]	Bowled Street	[illegible]
J. S. Collins, Esq., bowled Street	[illegible]	Bowled Street	[illegible]
C. Cutchester, Esq., ct. and b Street	[illegible]	Bowled Edwardes	[illegible]
Dr. Brown, bowled Trueman	[illegible]	Not out	[illegible]
Private Fuller, ct. Thackwell, b Trueman	0	Bowled Street	[illegible]
Byes 4, leg byes 3	7	Byes 1, leg byes 3, wide balls, 1	5
Total......	54	Total......	101

GYMKHANA CLUB AND GROUND.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
T. A. Davies, Esq., ct. Fuller, bowled Satterfield	14	run out	3
L. Thackwell, Esq., ct. Maitland, bowled Satterfield	5	ct. Satterfield, bowled Moore	15
Captain Coldecott, ct. Moore, bowled Satterfield	[illegible]	Bowled Satterfield	[illegible]
Colonel Edwardes, ct. White, bowled Satterfield	[illegible]	st. Cooper, bowled Satterfield	[illegible]
Captain Clayton, bowled Satterfield	[illegible]	Bowled Moore	[illegible]
Maj Trueman, bowled Moore	[illegible]	Bowled Fuller	[illegible]
Captain Street, bowled Chichester	[illegible]	Bowled Chichester	[illegible]
Col. Fellowes, bowled Chichester	[illegible]	run out	[illegible]
C. E. Lang, Esq., ct. Maitland, b Chichester	[illegible]	not out	[illegible]
E. Vaughan-Hughes, Esq., not out	[illegible]	st. Maitland, b Hamilton	0
Revd. A. G. Cane, run out..	2	Absent	
Byes 1, leg byes 1, wide balls, 1	3	Byes	1
Total......	75	Total......	56

BOMBAY.

AN APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Rungoonath Suddesew Jaikure, the judicial clerk to the Third Presidency Magistrate, has accepted the appointment of Magistrate and Moonsiff of the Native State of Goondul.

INAM COMMISSION.—Mr. Rumchunder Narrain Pundit, who was head clerk under Colonel Etheridge in the Inam Commission, has been appointed Assistant Alienation Officer on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.

A FIGHT.—On the evening of Saturday last, a fight took place between a Mogul resident of the Poona Cantonment bazar and Humjakhan, a wrestler of the city of Poona. The Mogul was dangerously struck with a stick, and is in the Sassoon Hospital.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 21st July, was 49 feet 2 tenths ; total rainfall up to date 28 inches 50 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 55 feet 8 tenths ; total rainfall up to date was 35 inches 47 cents.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee was brought up on remand, and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing theft of Rs. 15,000 in currency notes, the property of Gumbeerchund Tunsookdass. The prisoner is the party who extracted the said amount from two letters that were entrusted to him to be posted and registered in the General Post Office addressed to a firm at Calcutta, the particulars of which we have already published. His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the band 20th N. I. at the Gymkhana to-day at 6 p. m. :—

Quick Step	......Distant Greeting....................	Charles Godfrey.
Valse	............An Der Schoenen Blauen Donau	Strauss.
Quadrille	.........Hit and Miss	Herve.
Valse	............Gala ea	Brunette.
Galop	............Tou Jour	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, two noted characters, together with four others, were charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 with housebreaking by night and theft of property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 895, the property of Narayen Opendra ; and the other prisoners with abetment of the said offence, and voluntarily assisting in disposing of the said stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. It appears that on the night of the 19th inst. an alarm was raised in the house of the complainant, which is situated near the B. B. and C. I. Railway overbridge, and the Police were summoned. On their arrival, it was discovered that a large box, which contained two other small boxes, in which were gold and silver ornaments besides other articles, were removed from complainant's house across the railway line and there broken open, the contents abstracted and strewed about the place, except the ornaments and valuables which had been made off with by the robbers. Mr. Superintendent Crummey, assisted by Mr. Inspector McDermott, traced the affair to the six prisoners as above charged. The prisoners Nos. 1 and 2, who are professional housebreakers and thieves, appear to say that they were engaged by prisoner No. 3 to commit the said theft, and that the other three prisoners also instigated them and assisted in completing their purpose. The greater portion of the property has been recovered from a Marwarree at Dongree, but some of it was melted down. The Marwarree says that he purchased it for Rs. 486 in all. The first two prisoners acknowledge to having committed the theft. The matter appears to have been brought to light by a man named Kessow who happened to overhear the conversation that was held between the third prisoner and prisoners No. 1 and 2, who were plotting to commit this robbery. Messrs. Crummey and McDermott were highly praised by the Deputy Commissioner of Police for their exertions and the intelligence evinced in detecting the robbery and arresting the thieves. His Worship adjourned the further hearing of the case to this day.

THE LOTTERY EXPOSE.—The case in which Eduljee Bapujee, the Parsee proprietor of the raffle which was recently conducted in the Bangalore Rink Hall, is charged with cheating, came on for hearing on Saturday in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court before Col. Benson. The case created a great deal of excitement, and the Court was crowded with spectators, who were doomed however to be disappointed, as the hearing was postponed to the 25th inst. A great number of witnesses have been subpœnaed, and the case is likely to prove a *cause celebre*.

CHOLERA AT GUNNESH KHIND.—We regret to hear that cholera has made its appearance at Gunnesh Khind, three cases having occurred amongst the Governor's bandsmen, out of which one proved fatal on Saturday last. Consequently on Sunday afternoon the men were removed to the village of Yerrode, at which place a camp has been pitched. We are glad to hear that no fresh cases have occurred.—*Poona Observer.*

RAIN.—No rain as yet. Shouts and cries of distress are raised by every one. Dark clouds appear but soon disperse through the heavy wind blowing. For want of rain, diseases are much on the increase, especially cholera. From the 1st instant up to yesterday, 208 persons were attacked by this disease out of which 81 cases proved fatal.—*Id.*

THE INDÆ IMPERATRIX LIFE PROLONGATION ASSOCIATION.

WE comply with the request of the Secretary of this new and strangely named Association, Mr. Shamrao Vishnu, to publish its prospectus, which is a novelty in its way :—

1. This Association is established with a view to offer hearty prayer, as it is desirable that the Empress of India's benignant rule under which India has enjoyed singular happiness should be everlasting and that Her Majesty's nation be extended to eternity.
2. The members of this Association will assemble every Sunday evening at eight o'clock to offer hearty prayers for the object above alluded to.
3. Prayer will be conducted in any language either in the form of prose or poetry and often times by harmonies and periodical lectures.
4. This Association is disposed not to undertake any subject for discussion, except the offering of prayer.
5. This Association will not spare its strenuous efforts to establish branches and to augment the number of members in Mofussil.
6. Her Majesty's birthdays and the first day of January of every year will be celebrated in a due manner (*puran hari kirtan*, or giving alms to the poor,) if funds and subscriptions are available at the disposal of the Association, in commemoration of the assumption of title of *Indæ Imperatrix* by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Bombay, Kandawady, 17th June 1877.

WESTERN INDIA GRAND ANNUAL HUNT RACES.

THE above Races will take place on the 28th July.

The entries are as follows :—

POONA HUNT STAKES.

Mr Anderson's	c	a	h	Fatty
Major Utterson's	c	a	h	Deception
Mr Finley's...............	c	a	h	Merodach
Mr Elliot's	br	a	h	Pirate
Mr Jackson's...............	b	a	h	Sportsman
Royal Confederacy ...	b	a	h	Haphazard late Tommy

HOG HUNTERS' PURSE.

Mr Hotham's	br	aus	m	Empress
Mr Elliot's	br	aus	gel	Touchstone
,, ,, ...	g	aus	m	Camelia

TALLY HO STAKES.

Mr Hotham's	br	aus	m	Empress
Mr Elliot's	br	aus	gel	Touchstone
,, ,, ...	br	aus	m	Camelia
Mr Joyner's	c	c	gel	Outcast
Mr Webb's	br	aus	gel	Bo-common
Capt Humfrey's ...				Warrior.

S. W. TYNDALL, Captain,
Honorary Secretary

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

BANGALORE RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

WHIM PLATE.

Shabaz	1
Emsdorf	2

AUCTION STAKES.

Oliver Twist	1
Fireman	2

DESERT HANDICAP.

Marquis	1
Caractacus	2

WALER PURSE.

Hunter	1
Exeter	2
Bedouin	3
Bracelet	4
Forican	5
Turin	6

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE ON THE FRONTIER.

LAHORE, JULY 24.

A serious raid on certain villages to the north of Hotimardan in the Peshawar district has been made by the Boncirwals. Five villages were attacked, a number of houses burnt down, five men killed and thirty wounded, twelve of theirs killed and thirteen captured. A detachment of Guides, with the Assistant Commissioner, has gone in pursuit. It is not known whether the Akhoond of Swat or some other cause is at the bottom of the affair.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION RESPECTING MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Lord Derby in the House of Lords, and Sir Stafford Northcote in the Commons, last night in reply to questions put, said the garrisons of Malta and Gibraltar being below their full complement that in the present disturbed and uncertain condition of Europe it was deemed desirable to strengthen them by the addition of 3,000 men. This was the sole foundation for the reports on the subject in the newspapers.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

After severe fighting the Russian troops at Zaim appear to have fallen back on Gumri.

ARMING OF THE BULGARIANS.

The Russians are supplying arms to the inhabitants of Bulgaria.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES CONFIRMED.

The *Morning Post* publishes a statement from the leading newspaper special correspondents certifying to the atrocities committed by the Russians in Bulgaria upon the Mahomedan population.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Commons has agreed to rescind the vote of censure adopted on the appointment made by Lord Beaconsfield of Mr. Pigott to the Stationery Office.

TURKISH CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

Mehemet Ali and Suleiman Pacha have assumed their respective commands, the former as Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army, in succession to Abdul Kerim Pacha, and the latter as Commander of the Turkish forces in Roumelia.

The Turkish troops are more active, and heavy skirmishes have taken place in the vicinity of Silistria, Varna, and Shumla.

THE SIEGE OF RUSTCHUK.

The Russian troops have completely invested Rustchuk, and their heavy siege artillery has commenced bombarding the town.

The traffic on the railway between Phillippopolis and Adrianople is interrupted.

The Montenegrins have commenced to besiege Nicksics.

RUMOURED RUSSO-ITALIAN ALLIANCE.

Vague rumours are current of a Russo-Italian alliance having been formed.

The Russian press allege that if the British Mediterranean ironclad squadron enters the Dardanelles that it will encounter the Italian squadron.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, JULY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

LONDON, JULY 23, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account	94¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	107½
Bar Silver	54⅛

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 24.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 24.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-15 P.M.—Weather showery, wind W., ther. max. 80, W. C. 76, min. 75, bar. 29-88. Fall of rain 1 inch 23 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind N. W. 5, ther. 83, bar. 30. Fall of rain 35 cents.

MANGALORE, 7-15 P.M.—Weather wet, wind N. E., N. E. E. Fall of rain 1 inch 3 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. strong, ther. 96 bar. 29-86.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W., ther. 88. Fall of rain 71 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 8⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9 3-16 to ¼d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 3-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 9¼d.	,,

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce held a general meeting yesterday afternoon, at which the principal topic discussed was the sore question of the accumulating deficits in the revenues of the Port Trust, and the intention of the Government of India regarding them. There were several speeches made on this subject, the principal ones being by Mr. Bickerdike and Mr. Mowat, who regard with great alarm the large and yearly increasing deficit and the possibility of the burden of making it good falling eventually on the mercantile community and the public generally; Mr. J. Y. Lang and Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, who take a more cheerful view of matters and believe in the Port Trust righting itself and becoming a valuable and highly remunerative property; and Mr. Edward Sassoon and Mr. Solomon, of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., who suggest that the whole foreshore should be placed under the management of a corporation formed after the fashion of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board in Liverpool, having representatives from the independent owners of property on the foreshore, the Municipal Corporation, and the general mercantile community of Bombay. The result of the discussion was that the following resolution was passed:—"That this Chamber observes with anxiety the rapid growth of the deficit in the revenues of the Port Trust. The deficit already amounts to Rs. 3,94,681, and there is a further estimated deficit of Rs. 2,19,210 for the year ending 31st March 1878, making a total to that date of Rs. 6,13,891, and the uncertainty as to how Government will dispose of this deficit is a source of constant apprehension to the mercantile community. The Chamber therefore resolves to urge upon the Government of India the reconsideration of the position of the Port Trust, and to request Government to intimate as soon as practicable how it proposes to deal with this steadily growing deficit." Our report of the meeting will be published in an early issue.

THE weather reports up to the 23rd inst. confirm the favourable prospects of the crops throughout Bengal; and show there is a favourable change in Mysore, where clouds from the south-west are gathering. Already there have been slight showers in Bangalore. No change in Madras, the North-West, and Bombay. Kharif prospects are better in Sind, but gloomy in the Deccan and the South Mahratta Country, unless rain falls soon.

WE are rejoiced to learn from a telegram which reached us last night, that rain was falling all day yesterday at Bangalore, and it was thought that it extended over the surrounding districts.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Dhoolia on the 23rd inst., says:—"Our rain has cleared off, and we are again afflicted with a very high wind and a very hot sun. The rainfall up to date has been most irregular and uncertain, and the consequence is that while in some villages the crops of cotton and tilli are two or three inches high, in others they are only just appearing. Much seed has been lost and in many places it has been found necessary to plough up the land again. The cultivators say that even under the most favourable circumstances the harvest will be a miserably poor one. It would be almost better to have a real famine at once than this state of constant alarm and suspense. Where the failure is only partial, the necessity for minute enquiries and nice discrimination becomes painfully trying! It certainly is not very reassuring to find crops of all kinds so backward at the end of the second month of the rains, but we must hope for the best. The cultivators themselves appear wonderfully resigned, and accept their miserable prospects as part of their *nasib* with an indifference perfectly philosophical."

A CORRESPONDENT of a Deccan paper says that the works of the Rajpootana extension line of railway have been commenced. The writer says, "The Beanur section of the railway to Ahmedabad is at last fairly under construction. It was rumoured that work would not be started till October, but immediately the engineers had gone over the old survey and completed the lockspitting, nicking, and curves, tenders were accepted, and orders given to push forward the work as quickly as possible. The contractor for the first portion, about ten miles, to Suradna is Mr. Patterson of the firm of Messrs. Geddes Clarke, who evidently means to get through as much of the earthwork as he can before the monsoons set in. Bheem Raj and Sons, bankers at Nusseerabad, have the construction of nine miles from Suradna; but it is not known who the contractor for the latter portion will be, there have been numerous conjectures, and I was confidentially assured that a firm in Bombay had successfully tendered, but I have reason to believe that such is not the case, and that a gentleman in Ajmere will be the fortunate man."

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Friday, the 27th July at midday.

THE late Nauroz Khan of Lalpoora on his death-bed appointed his son Mahomed Ali Khan as his heir, and begged his relations who were with him in his last moments to support his son in his pretensions as such, and in his claims on the Governments of Cabul and of India.

THE Suraogi procession at Delhi, on July 20, was a great success. There was no disturbance, the arrangements were perfect and mob orderly. The Commissioner, on a magnificently caparisoned elephant, was ubiquitous, inspiring confidence on all sides. Police lined the route, and the house tops were crowded with women. The procession comprised gilt cars, tonjons, and banners, the gold idol one foot high being carried in the last car.

THE Mahommedans of Madras have collected as many subscriptions as they can among them selves for the relief of the Turkish wounded and of the widows and orphans of those killed in war on the side of Turkey. Arrangements are now being made to ask the Sheriff to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of Madras for the purpose of appealing to and enlisting the sympathy of all classes for the purpose of organising a proper Executive Relief Committee.

THE *Statesman* of the 20th inst. ventured upon the wild announcement that large purchases of Government securities had been made for the Government before the opening of the tenders for the recent loan. No such operations, of course, took place directly or indirectly; consequently the next day the *Statesman* felt bound to eat its words and to announce that "the Government was *not* interested in the purchases of four per cent. paper made by the Bank of Bengal just before the new loan; and that a minimum price for the loan really was contained in the famous envelope."

THE *Madras Times*.—A few days ago we alluded to General Blake standing a good chance for the Commander-in-Chiefship of Madras, if merit had much to do with the appointment. But, unfortunately, it is one in which interest has more to do than merit. He would be the right man in the right place, but that is an old-fashioned qualification which is not in great favour now-a-days. We have indicated who should be the new Commander-in-Chief if merit had force: it has since been "borne upon us," as a Hebrew prophet might say, who is likely to get the exalted post if "interest" has its due and legitimate sway. A good many military men, who know something about the running, would not be surprised to hear that General Probyn, Equerry to the Prince of Wales and "the luckiest man in the army," was to be the next chief. He is a very gallant soldier, but has never held a higher command than that of a corps. If Field Marshal H. R. H. the Heir-Apparent throws the weight of his influence in the scale in favour of General Probyn, the matter may be considered as settled.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT's native modesty and retiring disposition are so well known, that no exhibition he may make of these amiable qualities ever comes with surprise upon the public. When he sums up the fruits of a well-spent life, and takes stock of his services to India, he will, perhaps, regret that he permitted a constitutional weakness to check his ambition and limit the scope of his usefulness. He gives us constantly to understand that he is as "one crying in the wilderness," or as a weeping prophet appealing to "dumb dogs," which must be a humiliating reflection to a man of his undoubted ability, and, as we have said, native modesty of character. The occasion of these brief remarks upon a man for whom we have considerable respect, arises from having noticed that he is at last making an effort to rid himself of his shyness, and for once in his life has made a bold utterance on behalf of himself, which may command attention in the "proper quarter." He says that the Government has made a mess in negotiating the last loan, which arose from the want of a competent financier in the Financial Department; *ergo*, Mr. Knight is the man wanted, and he boldly says so —"Will the Government do us the favour to ask *our* advice when it has another financial negotiation of the same kind as the last loan to effect? We really think we could do better for it than the Finance Department, and very considerably cheaper."

A VERY unique judgment was reversed by the High Court in Calcutta last week. Four men were convicted of murder by Mr. Beveridge, the Sessions Judge of a Bengal district. The case was clearly proved, but the Judge had one doubt, *viz.* the punishment to be inflicted. His words are worth quoting. "All four prisoners are guilty of murder, and therefore liable to be hanged. I do not think, however, that it is necessary to take four lives for one, and I think that one case of capital punishment will be sufficient for an example." And further he says: "All four prisoners seem to have been equally active." However, he fixed upon one unlucky individual for capital punishment by reason of his being the eldest and strongest of the lot, and sentenced him, accordingly, subject to the confirmation of the High Court. The other three prisoners received sentence of transportation for life. The High Court, however, could not see the force of the above reasoning, nor draw any distinction between one prisoner and the other, and therefore commuted the sentence of death to transportation for life. It may be conjectured that the Sessions Judge had lately been studying Gilbert A'Becket's "Comic Blackstone" to obtain so humorous an idea of justice. Wholesale hanging offends his sensitive nature, and he seeks for a pretext of avoiding it. But it was a novel way out of the difficulty to select one man to meet the demands of justice and to serve as an example because he happens to be the superior of his partners in crime, in health, and age. The criminal law formerly made hanging a matter of such fatal facility that "Hang me," and "I'll see you hanged first," are to this day familiar phrases among all classes of society, but the simple calculation of four lives for one is evidently contrary to the ideas entertained on the subject by the Sessions Judge of Bengal.

THE action of Moonshi Peary Lal, in his endeavour to curtail marriage expenses in Oudh, has met with the approval of the local Government. Copies of the proceedings of a meeting held at the house of Colonel Reid on the 28th of April last, are now in course of circulation among the Commissioners in Oudh under orders of the Government, in order that they may assist in the practical carrying out of the resolutions passed in that meeting. The evils of the present system of marriage among the natives are, in the opinion of Government, but too well known, and the ruin which many well-to-do and influential families have brought on themselves by reckless expenditure at marriages is only too apparent. Government is of opinion that if any officer can persuade only two or three or even a single clan in his district to act more rationally in this matter, he will have done much to cure the indebtedness and all the miseries thereby entailed, which are now so common in Oudh, as well as in all India.

It speaks well, says the *Englishman*, for the care that our booksellers in Calcutta take of our morals, that not a copy of the now celebrated work, "Fruits of Philosophy," is to be purchased in the town. I am the more surprised at this, as from a letter which appeared some time ago Mrs. Besant has an ardent friend in Calcutta, who ought to have tried to propagate her views. A copy of "The Priest in Absolution" is to be seen, but this is not to be wondered at with so many ritualist padres about.

LADY ANNA GORE LANGTON addressed a public meeting in London on the 26th ultimo, regarding woman's right to be educated in medicine. She referred to the wretched condition of women in India. Medically-educated women might effect a vast improvement in the health of the people of India—or in England for that matter. It is to be hoped the sentimental womanhood of England will not be yet convinced by Lady Anna's theories to volunteer for service in this country as female *hakims*. The time is not ripe for that kind of thing.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The letter which the *Times* prints from a correspondent signing himself G. M. C. contains a defence of "The Priest in Absolution" which ought not to be permitted to pass without a prompt and decided rejoinder. We may say of it at once that, if the writer's fundamental assumption could be admitted, his defence of the work in question would be very effective; but, unfortunately for him, the assumption is so far from being admitted by the great mass of Englishmen that they reject it with something like indignation whenever it is definitely put before them. G. M. C.'s argument is briefly this: that priests require the same sort of instruction as to the mode of treating the "diseases of the soul" as doctors require for dealing with "diseases of the body;" that "The Priest in Absolution" is one of the most valuable books we priests possess upon the study of the diseases of the soul;" that it is written "expressly for the edification and instruction of priests, and not for the idle inquisitive gaze of a careless, worldly-minded laity;" and therefore that worldly-minded laymen have no right to be any more shocked by its contents than by those of a work on pathology. All this would be very plausible if we were prepared to concede the claim which tacitly underlies it, which claim is in effect this: that "we priests"—that is to say, G. M. C. and his party in the Church—"possess, in virtue of our priestly office, a power over diseases of the soul similar in its effects to, but altogether higher and more certain in its mode of operation than, the power possessed by the physician over the diseases of the body." And that is exactly the pretension which all but a weak-minded minority of G. M. C.'s countrymen regard as at once ridiculous and intolerable. For them the Rev. John Smith, after he has become a "priest," remains John (or may be even "Jack" or "Johnny") Smith as much as before —a sensible and modest, or an empty-headed and prurient youth, as the case may be; and the notion that he is converted by his orders into "Father Smith," with a vested right to put indecent questions to married and unmarried women and little boys and girls, is one which is not to be borne with for a moment.

THE writer of "Notes on News" in the *Sportsman* says:—"Mr. Gladstone, who, in introducing cheap claret into England, is responsible for a vast amount of national stomach-ache, continues to approve of what are called grocers' licences for the sale of drink. Mr. Gladstone declares he will be no consenting party to the proposed restrictions on grocers' licences, unless it can be proved to him that the system works badly, an accusation which he cannot entertain. Mr. Gladstone is terrified at renewing the monopoly in drink, because he is persuaded that such monopoly encourages drunkenness, the shame of the country. For our own part we fail to see how drunkenness may be diminished by increasing the facilities for obtaining drink. What Mr. Gladstone very aptly calls the "shame of the country" will gradually decrease with the establishment of coffee taverns, coffee gardens, and the general spread of ideas. Drunkenness is not dependent on the number of drink shops, but on the character of the people. The English are, and always have been, fond of drink. It is a miserable appetite, a curse and a shame, but it is little affected by any licensing system. Partly the result of a hereditary craving, in a degree merely a habit and to a considerable extent the effect of climate, the Englishman's fondness for drink will decrease with the spread of civilization. Clean homes well and tastefully furnished, wives with cultivated minds and hands skilful in cookery, instead of the untaught house-drudges that too many poor men's wives are at present, will gradually make of us a sober, and, in the best sense of the word, a domesticated people. But until these questions are understood and attended to, it matters not whether the road to ruin be across the grocer's counter or the publican's bar."

THE TOWN COUNCIL AND THE NEW DRAINAGE SCHEME.

THE discussion on a new Drainage Scheme proposed for the city of Bombay, the first part of which was reported in our last issue, was resumed at a special meeting of the Bombay Town Council held yesterday. Mr. J. M. Maclean, the Chairman of the Council, presided; and there were present Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Dr. Blaney, Mr. T. B. Kirkham, the Hon. Mahomed A. Rogay, Messrs. Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Raghunath Narayen Khote, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee. The Municipal Commissioner and the Executive and the Deputy Executive Engineers were also present. Some ordinary business was disposed of, of which a report will appear in another issue.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee then said (having obtained the Chairman's permission,) that in the remarks he made at Monday's meeting, he had omitted to notice one point, namely, the defocation of the sewage of the whole city on the Flats as proposed by Mr. Walton. This part of the scheme was proposed to be tried so near the inhabited portion of the city that it would make the Municipality liable to actions for damages at the hands of the owners of property in the locality, especially the Byculla Club, the *rendezvous* of the Civilians and other men of position and influence. There were already two actions pending against them; and Mr. Nowrojee submitted that, before adopting the part of the drainage scheme in question, they should consider well whether they would not be laying themselves open to be sued in many other actions. Then, they must consider the cost of the proposed conversion of the sewage of the entire city of Bombay. The cost no doubt would be enormous, while the results were but problematical. It might be said that the experiment would be conducted in such a way as to cause no offensive smells, but he (Mr. Nowrojee) doubted very much if smells could be avoided. That was an important matter for consideration before they decided what was to be done.

The Chairman said he had a letter in his hands from Mr. F. Mathew, regretting that he was unable to attend the adjourned meeting of the Council that day, as he had to go to Poona on duty. The Chairman said that Mr. Mathew's absence would be a great loss to the Town Council, because now both he and Colonel Hancock, the only engineers in the Council, were away. However, he believed that Mr. Mathew's absence would add strength to a proposal which he (the Chairman) was about to make.

Mr. Maclean then proceeded to resume the discussion on the drainage question. Before resuming (he said) the discussion of this most important question, I propose to make a few remarks on the speeches we heard yesterday.

Mr. Kirkham—Will you permit me to make a few remarks before you commence to sum up?

The Chairman—I am not going to sum up. I am simply going to propose a resolution.

Mr. Kirkham—I did not propose to make a speech, but I thought perhaps your remarks would be more appropriate for concluding the debate. I don't think any other members will want to speak.

The Chairman—Several members will, I think, want to speak after me. My idea now is to bring before the Council a regular proposal, so that it may have something tangible before it for discussion. In beginning my remarks, I would ask this Council, what is the problem which we really wish to solve in introducing a system of drainage into Bombay? The Army Sanitary Commissioners have defined it in these terms:—"The whole putrescible refuse of a city should be removed out of it as soon as it is produced." This, then, is the object we have to aim at—to clear out of the city all those products which are susceptible of speedy decomposition, and which by their decomposition injure public health. There is no doubt a great deal is done in Bombay already in the matter of removing the sewage and the night-soil out of the place as quickly as possible, but if you turn to any account, either of recent date or some years back, of the sanitary state of Bombay, you will easily see that what is done is very far from being sufficient. In last year's Municipal Report, Dr. Weir speaks of what is done in the following terms:—"The drainage of this city is little calculated to remove the refuse matter of the population, or to afford easy channels for its escape. When small-pox or cholera appear, the removal by hand of the foul matter biding in holes and clinging to irregularities in the sides and bottoms of the ill-constructed drains, becomes one of the chief duties to be performed." I think there were 175 miles of drains opened last year by the Health Department in order that they might be cleaned out. Dr. Weir continues:—"Were the drainage of this city complete, the breaking open of drains would be unnecessary, and the lives and comfort of the public would not be endangered by broken and obstructed thoroughfares. Moreover, the opening of a drain causes a serious nuisance, putrid gases escape, the foul mud taken out is thrown over the sides of the opening on to the road, and the emanations that arise from it are horribly disgusting. It is a pitiable sight—a humiliating sight—to see gathered round a small hole in any road, some half-a-dozen people, to see some descend, and to see the little baskets of mud that are painfully brought up and loathingly cast on one side; it is a sight to make one despair of sanitation, and to be fearful of hopes founded on unreal sanitation. It is humiliating to contemplate the labour and the money expended in drain cleaning by hand, and to think that a city so great and populous as Bombay should not be provided with well proportioned and easy-flowing channels for the rapid and inodorous removal of the refuse, and the waste of its great population. The rapid removal of putrescible organic matter from the neighbourhood of dwellings is the first condition of public health. The common sense of mankind is unanimous that cleanliness is the greatest foe to epidemics, the most effective agent in crushing them and in maintaining the public health. Reason and science alike teach, that the combinations which go to produce plagues are best nourished amidst filthy habitations and the foul morasses of filth." I need not add to that description an account of what you all know—I mean the state of the foreshore round the whole island from the pollution caused by the discharge of the night-soil into the harbour at Carnac Bunder, into Back Bay by the Sonapore sewers, and into the sea again further to the north by the pumping engines at Love Grove. You must all know, from the complaints and experience of years, that this city has fallen into a most filthy state, and that this fact demands that our serious attention be given speedily to the means of improving the sanitary condition of Bombay. Dr. Weir insists that all people of common sense are of opinion that filth in itself is objectionable; that it ought to be removed because it is injurious to public health. Until yesterday, or at least till a short time ago, I had supposed it was generally admitted that a self-cleansing system of drains was one of the best means of removing filth that science had yet discovered. But Dr. Blaney, although he was not so hard yesterday upon the water carriage system as he has sometimes been, laid it down as an axiom that where sewerage works alone are executed public health is not preserved. He gave us some statistics of the Local Board of Health at Home on which he assumed to base this assertion; but it seems to me that he did not deal with these statistics judiciously, because they were expressly prepared to show the results of introducing good water supply systems and good drainage systems together into certain towns. Dr. Blaney assumed that the results given were due entirely to the water supply, and that no good results at all were dependent upon drainage. I do not know what reason he had for separating the two items, and to assume that the introduction of systems of drainage was really not beneficial to towns. I know that we have sometimes heard it asserted that the water carriage system of drainage for removing night-soil has become perfectly obsolete—that it has been found costly and wasteful, because it is the means of casting into the sea products which might easily be utilised in increasing the fruitfulness of the land. An assertion such as this is somewhat borne out—at least, superficially—by the list which Mr. Walton gave in his last report of towns in England in which exist what are called irrigation systems, filtration systems, or some of the chemical methods for doing away with night-soil regarding which and other schemes having the same object an American critic has remarked that they are numberless, and that there is no limit to them excepting the bounds of human credulity. Now, look at Mr. Walton's list, and you will see that it contains the name of no seaport town except that of the small bathing place of Sandown, in the Isle of Wight. Nearly all the towns mentioned are inland towns, and it is easy to see that they have been compelled to resort to other expedients for the removal of their drainage than the water carriage system because, since the conclusions arrived at by the Rivers Pollution Commission, they have been prohibited from throwing their night-soil and sewage into rivers as they used to do. I will not go on my own authority in saying that the old system of water carriage for drainage purposes is still frequently resorted to in England. I will refer you to the report of meetings which were held on the 3rd and 4th May last, under the auspices of the Society of Arts, for the consideration of the health and sewage of towns. The Right Hon. James Stansfeld, M. P., late President of the Local Government Board, was in the chair. When I first saw that name at the head of the report of the proceedings I thought I should be likely to see all that could possibly be said against the water-carriage system of drainage, because Mr. Stansfeld happens to be one of those people whom their friends call philosophical liberals and their enemies *doctrinaires*. (A laugh.) He is a champion of Women's Rights. (Mr. Kirkham—Hear, hear.) Moreover, he is a vehement opponent of the Contagious Diseases Act. (Mr. Kirkham.—Hear, hear.) Knowing his proclivities I expected to find him an opponent of all old-fashioned schemes, and an admirer of every new-fangled invention. But to my astonishment I find him saying in his opening address that his opinions on the subject of drainage were unchanged. He still believed that in large and populous towns there was much to recommend the water-carriage system. He said:—"He had no change of opinion to express himself. He felt that, in large and dense populations, there was much to recommend a water-carriage system. It was scientifically the most complete, the most decent, and, under favourable circumstances, the best adapted for large populations; but, on the other hand, it was a system which involved a very considerable capital outlay, a system attended with difficulties at the point of junction between the sewer and the house, and again at the outfall. None could say that the problem of dealing with either of these points was yet absolutely solved, and entertaining those views, he thought it well that they should enjoin a certain amount of prudence and caution on sanitary communities and warn them against embarking rashly on large schemes of capital expenditure for the disposal of their sewage." The subject of debate was divided into several parts, and on one of the heads Mr. Stansfeld says:—"There was, however, one new and distinct sub-head to which he wished particularly to draw attention, namely, the escape of sewage-gas into dwellings. In his opening remarks last year, he drew attention to that as a new source of nuisance and danger entirely the creation of our modern water-carriage systems. It was much discussed then, but since that time he himself had received not a few communications, leading to the inference that the attention of gentlemen in the various localities where water-carriage sewage existed and of sanitary engineers had been much addressed to this subject. It was a difficulty and a danger not yet surmounted, but he believed it was possible entirely to prevent and avoid it." That is the latest declaration of a gentleman whom one could not expect to find an admirer of old and obsolete systems. Later on in the debate, at which, by the way, a number of expedients were suggested, and every system of disposing of sewage was discussed, I notice the following remarks made by a Mr. Towle:—"He quite agreed that the rich ought not to benefit themselves at the expense of the poor, but he was prepared to give a water-closet to every house in every town, and one which could not be put out of condition. There was no other possibility of getting rid of sewage without nuisance." There, you see, was a gentleman who confidently believed that he had found the solution of the problem, although, perhaps, it may be said that most people, on the subject of drainage, are as positive about the merits of their favourite schemes as Mr. Towle. Mr. Rogers Field read a short paper about the escape of sewage gases, and the following remark bears a good deal upon what we have heard repeatedly urged by Dr. Blaney:—"It was quite a mistake to suppose that water-traps of themselves were a sufficient security against the escape of sewage gases into houses. The only reliable method was to sever the direct connection between the sewer and the house. This severance of direct connection should extend to water-closets as well as to sinks, baths, &c." Whereupon Dr. Thorne, Medical Inspector to the Local Government Board, remarked that "if the means of disconnection referred to were introduced the house would be made perfectly sweet." That is what I find bearing upon the subject of the escape of sewage gases, which no doubt is recognised as a fault of the water-carriage system for the removal of sewage, but one not to be considered so serious as to place it beneath all other methods of drainage, seeing that scientific or mechanical appliances can reduce its evil effects to a minimum. To show you that the people of England have by no means abandoned their faith in schemes for the removal of sewage by water-carriage, I will read you an extract or two from an article which appeared in a recent issue of the *Times* upon the West Kent Sewerage Works. Says the writer:—"Like most other towns in the valley of the Thames, Beckenham, Bromley, and Chislehurst, as well as places situated in the valley of the Cray, have long suffered from the want of effective drainage and the means of disposing of their sewage. Streams and rivers are here happily of no avail, because of the Thames Conservancy Acts, by which heavy fines can be imposed for sewage pollution. Schemes for purification by deposition and for sewage irrigation have been resorted to in the districts above alluded to, but have been thwarted by local opposition. At length, after the fruitless expenditure of large sums of money, it was suggested that the various towns should combine to promote the common object and to devise a comprehensive scheme of sewerage, which should enable them to conduct their sewage to some point where the question of nuisance could not arise. This means an independent system of sewerage, and as the Metropolitan system cannot be utilized it means also an independent outlet. So far back as 1868, Sir Joseph Bazalgette prepared a scheme of combined drainage for the town in the Cray Valley, but the Bill for this scheme was opposed and defeated in Parliament. Again in 1871 Sir Joseph prepared and deposited the plans for a combined system of sewerage for all the towns in the Thames Valley, from Windsor to London on Bagshot-heath. The town authorities, however, lacked unanimity and so the scheme was not proceeded with. Three years later—namely, in 1874—the Bromley Rural Sanitary Authority instructed Sir Joseph to prepare plans for the drainage of their district, which resulted in the necessary powers being obtained for the construction of the main intercepting sewer of the present undertaking. The Cray Valley Sewer Scheme of 1868, having since been sanctioned by Parliament, forms a branch to the main sewer which it joins at Bexley. The West Kent Main Sewerage is entirely a gravitation scheme, and is designed for the accommodation of the parishes in the Bromley Union. The works consist of the main line of intercepting sewer, 15 miles in length, and the branch, which is 6¼ miles in length." The outfall of the main sewer is at Dartford Marshes, where the sewage will be filtered, and then discharged into the Thames by two pipes extending about 250 feet out into the river and opening several feet below low-water level.

Dr. Blaney—With reference to the authorities you have cited, may I ask if there were any Indian authorities at the Arts Society Meeting?

The Chairman—I am coming to the Indian branch of the subject immediately.

Dr. Blaney—I mean, did any Indian gentleman give his views?

The Chairman—No; I notice no Indian names in the debate. I think that what I have read will show this Council that in England, at all events, it is now recognised as a principle of municipal administration that the best way of disposing of sewage in great cities and towns near the sea is to get rid of the sewage at once and for ever by means of a self-cleansing system of drains. We now come to the question raised by Dr. Blaney, whether the systems of drainage that are good for England are good for India also. He insisted upon the difficulties of a tropical climate in the way of drainage. I cannot myself see what these difficulties are. Dr. Blaney did not attempt to define them any further than by saying that the temperature inside a sewage pipe in the tropics must be greater than the temperature inside a sewage pipe in England. I daresay he is right, but I do not see how the fact can establish a difficulty of any serious character. I certainly thought, when he commenced his long speech to us yesterday, that, before he came to the end of it, he would reveal some means of settling this difficulty which so much disturbs him. He hoped that some day some sanitary engineer would arise in India who would throw light upon all these perplexing problems of drainage; but I speak candidly when I say that I do not know anybody who would be able to show us this light better than Dr. Blaney, and therefore he ought to have given us more definite information than he has condescended to give us. All through his address I looked in vain for some ray of light to lighten the gloom he had created. Like Columbus and his men straining their eyes, morning after morning, to catch a glimpse of the New World, I waited for the light in Dr. Blaney's speech; but unfortunately none came. He merely brought up our old friend, the death-rate in Camateepoora, to which a great portion of his speech was devoted. I do not wish to detain the Council by going into that matter again, but I may say that I think Dr. Blaney has really made too much of the statistics he has given us respecting the rate of mortality in that part of the town. In the first place, he fails in his argument about the percentage of deaths in this city, because it is fallacious to draw the conclusions he did when we have percentages based on two statements of population, one for 1872 and another fixed by the last census. Then again when he talks of the mortality of Camateepoora, I should like to know the specific diseases which medical men have found by experience to be due to the escape of sewage gases. I should say typhoid fever is one of those peculiar diseases.

Dr. Blaney—Not in India.

The Chairman—Then what are the peculiar diseases which you apprehend from the escape of sewage gas?

Dr. Blaney—I have given a list of them in the paper I prepared on the subject.

The Chairman—I should like to know really whether fever is not considered one of those diseases, because as a matter of fact fever in the mortality of Camateepoora holds a singularly low position. Again, I would ask whether the mortality which Dr. Blaney has ascribed to the drained area of Camateepoora is not the mortality of a far wider area than any which in that district is influenced by drains. I would also point out that one of the great faults in the sanitation of Bombay I would wish to see remedied is this—we ought to provide a proper outfall to prevent the sewage of this city from being dammed up in the existing drains for four months in the year and therefore Dr. Blaney, in his remarks about the mortality of Camateepoora, even assuming he were right, only adduces an argument in support of the carrying out of a new and more effective system of drainage. Dr. Blaney then gave us an example of the bad effects of drainage in a tropical country by adducing certain figures from the Calcutta municipal reports extending over a number of years. But he forgot to mention in what year a drainage system was begun in Calcutta. That drainage system is not yet perfected in point of fact, it is only now in very partial operation, and it must be obvious to the members of this Council that to take the death-rate of the whole city of Calcutta for periods extending over a number of years, and then say that it has not been diminished by the introduction of the system of drainage in only one part of the city, amounts to a very fallacious application of figures. I have looked into these reports from Calcutta and I find the Army Sanitary Commission reporting in 1873, that the sanitary arrangements of the city would be immensely improved if the system of drainage were extended throughout the whole of Calcutta at as early a date as possible. I think that this expression of opinion will show that the people of Calcutta themselves are certainly not of opinion that their drainage system has hitherto been a failure, and also that no statistics of the kind which have been quoted by Dr. Blaney will ever be a trustworthy index of the results of that system until the benefits of drainage can be extended throughout the native town as well as the other parts of Calcutta. I pass on now to Dr. Blaney's remarks on the proposals made for improving the drainage of Bombay. It seems to me that there was some inconsequence in several of his observations on this subject. In talking of the modified drainage scheme for about 22 lacs, he said it would be of no use, because it would only do away with the nuisance at Carnac Bunder with which Government was chiefly concerned; and yet immediately afterwards he wished to illustrate the evils of pouring night-soil into the sea by declaring that 40,000 labourers are settled at Carnac Bunder, and that it was a disgrace to civilization and even to barbarism to expose those people to the consequences of such a system. Surely, then, such a disgraceful system is one that it is necessary to get rid of, and surely also either Mr. Walton's scheme or Mr. Braham's scheme would effectually dispose of that great nuisance. Dr. Blaney was very severe—or rather, I should say that he tried to make a good deal of fun out of the subject—upon what he called the domed temples, alluding to the 16 different depots which it is proposed to erect in different parts of the city to receive the night-soil. I for one do not think these depots will be such nuisances as Dr. Blaney has tried to make out. The night-soil will simply be taken to these places from the immediate neighbourhood, will be at once thrown into the sewers, and will then be carried away by a stream of water. When you turn to what Dr. Blaney himself suggested—when you consider that, instead of these 16 domed temples, he would recommend to have 16 desiccators set up in different parts of the town——

Dr. Blaney—No, no.

The Chairman—Well, then, concentrated in some particular part of the city.

Dr. Blaney—I said outside of the city.

The Chairman—Then you would require a drainage scheme to convey the sewage and night-soil to your desiccators. I think that 16 desiccators would be a far greater nuisance than the same number of domed temples. Dr. Blaney has said a good deal about his desiccators, and I think they have succeeded in doing more than he promised; for he unfortunately left out their stinks, of which this city has had the full advantage. Dr. Blaney, however, did not insist on these desiccators as the only way of disposing of the night-soil. He proposed an alternative scheme, and I was sorry for him that he did so, because I thought that at last he was going to propound some great scientific discovery to us. I believed it would come out that the sewage of Bombay was to be converted into some valuable manurial pemmican and sold all over India for its weight in gold. But after all it appeared that what he would be satisfied with was the completion of Captain Tulloch's scheme to have the night-soil collected, as it is now, by hand and carried to Carnac Bunder, there pumped into barges, and then carried out and thrown into the sea.

Dr. Blaney—I said nothing about pumping.

The Chairman—You must get the night-soil into the barges somehow.

Dr. Blaney—This part of the scheme is laid down in great detail by Captain Tulloch.

Mr. Maclean—Then that is a part of the scheme I was not familiar with. In any case, the nuisance already existing would not be removed; and besides that, we should have the whole expense of carrying out Captain Tulloch's sewage scheme just as much as if we had put the night-soil into the sewers at once. The evils arising from the want of a proper means of disposing of the night-soil would still exist, and, moreover, the evil effects which Dr. Blaney apprehends from a sewage system would not be removed because noxious gases would exist in the drains proposed by Captain Tulloch even if the night-soil were not poured into them, and we should still have that wonderful gun described by Dr. Blaney which can shoot round corners. If ever there was a costly proposal brought before this Town Council surely it is this, and if ever there was a come-down from the serene heights of philosophy to a very simple and barbarous expedient, I think it was exhibited in Dr. Blaney's alternative scheme. I come now to the question whether Mr. Walton's proposal is likely to be too expensive for our means. The question is, can we now undertake what has been proposed? For my part I think the great thing we ought to aim at is this—the removal out of the island of Bombay of every part of its refuse. Whichever system we adopt, I do not think we ought to consent to have any manure whatever manipulated in this island. Let us get rid of it as quickly as possible. I entirely agree with Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's criticisms on the part of Mr. Walton's scheme which proposes the reclamation of some 700 acres of land by sewage on the Flats of Bombay. I think, with the population increasing as that of Bombay is now doing, the carrying out of such a scheme would be simply monstrous. For the same reasons I sympathize, to a great extent, in the criticisms made by Dr. Blaney on the danger of having a gigantic outfall of sewage and night-soil at Love Grove. I think the natural place and the most convenient for the discharge of Bombay drainage is undoubtedly Colaba Point. There, if you like, you can pour your drainage into the sea or into barges and get rid of it altogether; and if a project to that effect were to come before us it is the one to which I should give my support. The island of Bombay is very happily situated. On one side you have the business portion of the city, and in another you might have beautiful parks and roads continually refreshed by sea breezes from the west. This is an advantage which few great and populous seaports in the world have anything to compare with; and I think it would be worth our while to go to a very large ex[illegible]se indeed to keep the natural sources of the inno[illegible]recreations of the people of this island as clear from [illegible]ge abominations as we can. (Hear, hear). I do not wis[illegible] to enter into any comparison of the respective merits of Mr. Braham's scheme and Mr. Walton's—still, I think Mr. Braham has hit a blot in the other scheme when he suggested that something is required to insure the carrying off of the subsoil waters. I am not sure that the water supply of Bombay would be sufficient to flush these drains regularly. These are points which might be elucidated by a Government commission if one were appointed to enquire into the subject and report upon it. I will only further refer to one or two remarks which fell from Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee yesterday about the financial part of this scheme. The Commissioner has submitted a memorandum of what we can do as regards finance, and shown that the undertaking of this scheme would not affect this city very seriously. Since that memorandum was published we have had the boon from Government of a lac of rupees a year towards police expenses, and this, of course, must benefit our financial position very materially. No one can excel Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee in his desire to carry out great public works for the good of the town. I know no one who equals him in combining the maximum of public spirit with the minimum of public expenditure. He is benevolent to a degree in all his desires, but when the money is wanted he puts his foot down and appeals to our imagination with gloomy forebodings of crushing burdens being cast on the shoulders of the unfortunate ratepayers.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—I beg your pardon; I did not say that. I said I was averse to spending large sums of money on speculative proposals.

The Chairman—What I said was only meant to put your views in a luminous way before the Council. (Laughter.) Mr. Nowrojee talked a good deal of the crushing burdens houseowners in Bombay have to endure from taxation, and he was afraid of our debt amounting to one crore of rupees. Sometime ago I got from Mr. Hutchinson figures showing the house rates we have had in Bombay from 1850 to 1876, the number of properties assessed and their rateable values, and so on. It would be too long to read out all the particulars with which I was furnished, but they are very interesting as showing what the house-owners have had to bear in a series of years.

Dr. Blaney—We know all about it already.

The Chairman—But the public does not, and I am not speaking only to this Council. Not only have the house-owners not had their house rates increased, but they have had them reduced very materially by the constant reduction in the rateable value of their houses which has been going on during the last ten years, and besides whereas the rate a few years ago was 6 per cent., it is now only 5 per cent. of the value. When that is the case, I do not think they can make any just complaints about their being crushed down by taxation. Now, as regards general taxation, police and lighting rates and halalcore cess were imposed in 1866; the house rate was raised from 5 to 6 per cent. in 1866 and was again reduced in 1874 by one per cent., in 1869 the down duties were levied; in 1874 the wheel tax was increased to the maximum allowed by the Act; in the same year the town duties were raised to the maximum imposed by schedule B. of the Act, with the exception of ghee; and also in the same year the water rate was reduced from 5 per cent, to 3½ per cent. on the first 100. Now I have asked Mr. Sorabjee, the municipal accountant, to tell me what the financial result of these changes has been; and he says it is this, that the taxation levied now is no greater than it was before Mr. Hope came to Bombay. Nevertheless during that time we have carried out many new works, and have begun these important Tulsi water works. At the same time while these new works have been carried out without any increase in taxation, we have been paying off debt, and interest on debt, every year. The net reduction on debt has been over 16 lacs, and we are now paying of sinking fund and interest on debt about 7 lacs a year. So we have not only been constructing new works, but reducing debt very materially every year, without laying any new burdens upon house-owners. This disposes of what we have heard about the crushing burdens levied on owners of properties in Bombay. If you consider that our revenue is 33 lacs a year, than the enormous debt which so frightens Mr. Nowrojee amounts only to about 5 years' annual income, I ask, what is this to a Municipality like Bombay? Look at the municipalities of England. They think nothing of debts equal to their ten years' income. They look at it from the proper political point of view. They do not consider it a debt at all. They regard money laid out on reproductive works—I call them reproductive because they improve the health and comfort and pleasure of every citizen—simply as a good investment of capital for the benefit of the whole of the ratepayers. If we look, then, at the matter in this light, we shall see that we need not be alarmed at Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's figures. Moreover, if we carry out this drainage scheme our liabilities will not come upon us all at once. The actual burden upon the finances of this city will not be so very heavy for years to come, and, therefore, I think that in the present state of our finances we may very fairly undertake such a work as this. We have had a great deal said about making experiments with our sewage and night-soil; but I think there can be no more perilous experiment incurred by us than allowing our sanitary condition to remain where it is—(Hear, hear, from Mr. Kirkham.) I should be ashamed to sit here only to bring forward any number of financial and philosophical excuses to prevent us from carrying out such a work as this. We have to supply this city with a good drainage and water supply, and until we have done that, we have no right to pause in our manifest duty. It is high time that the blot of Bombay being one of the most filthy cities in the world should be removed from our municipal administration. The resolution I now beg to propose is—

"That this Council recognizes the urgent necessity of constructing a complete system of drainage for Bombay, and undertakes to recommend the Corporation to provide the means required for this purpose, and that Government be requested to appoint a special commission to determine what scheme is the best for the Municipality to adopt."

Sir Frank Souter seconded the motion.

Dr. Blaney asked the Chairman whether, if his motion were adopted, the Corporation would be relieved of all responsibility as to the effect upon public health of any scheme which the Government Commission might recommend for adoption.

The Chairman said he thought so.

Dr. Blaney—It seems simply like snuffing ourselves out of existence. It will show that we do not ourselves know what is right for public health.

The Chairman—But surely all Boards like this lay these matters before engineers, and make up their minds one way or another.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that if the Town Council did not do something, the Government of Bombay would certainly compel something to be done.

Mr. Kirkham suggested the addition of a clause to the effect that, in case of irreconcileable difference of opinion re[illegible]

The C[illegible] could induce [illegible]

Mr. Raghunat[illegible] just proposed was [illegible] resolved upon some day[illegible] the two resolutions was [illegible] one the scheme was to be [illegible] mission appointed by Government, w[illegible] resolution they referred it to the Works C[illegible] to the lecture read them about extra taxation, say that the passing of the resolution showed a desire [illegible] Town Council to recommend to the Corporation the carrying out of the drainage scheme. The Town Council had on a former occasion passed a resolution which spoke for itself. All they desired to know was whether the proposed scheme would really improve the health of the town; they wanted only to know what was the best remedy under the circumstances. He was glad that the Municipal Commissioner had recommended a scheme in the carrying out of which no extra taxation might be necessary. But if it was really necessary to impose extra taxation, he must say he was prepared to recommend it.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said—Mr. Chairman, I shall be very happy to vote for the resolution which you have proposed, for by this resolution we are actually taking a good step in advance on all that we have done before. Whenever a drainage scheme was put forward, it was discussed, reported upon, and for one reason or another shelved. What we now ask Government to do is to appoint a commission of scientific and professional men to *frame* and *settle* a good and sound drainage scheme; and I consider this a great step in advance of what has been attempted before. Dr. Blaney and Mr. Nowrojee who have treated us to interesting speeches, also declare that they would vote for a sound and perfect system of drainage which would not do more harm than good, and would ensure the bettering of the public health. Thus we are all agreed that we must now try to carry out a good system of drainage for this city. But, Mr. Chairman, I will tell you one thing, and that is what I have frequently heard said outside this Council. As we shall be undertaking such an important work involving the expenditure of several lacs of rupees, why not ask Government to bring out a man like Mr. Rawlinson or some sanitary engineer of equal eminence to Bombay, and get him to prepare a drainage scheme for the city? I agree with Dr. Blaney that England is not India, and that special knowledge about the various circumstances of particular Indian cities is not to be acquired in England. It would be cheaper in the end if you paid a lac of rupees or even more to get Rawlinson out to this city. The people will then have confidence that they are not going to be poisoned by a drainage scheme, but that the lives of themselves and their progeny will be better secured. The estimates of all our great undertakings have always been exceeded. The Vehar water works were estimated to cost 25 lacs, but the actual expenditure exceeded 60 lacs of rupees. Our scheme of additional water supply already shows signs of exceeding the sanctioned estimate, and if we resolve to spend a lac or two more in the first instance as I have now proposed, we might in the end save fifteen or twenty times that sum.

Mr. Kirkham—I don't think Mr. Rawlinson will stay here a year for £10,000.

Mr. Dossabhoy—If it is not sufficient, pay him £15,000.

Sir Frank Souter—It would be time enough to settle the point when the report of the committee suggested by the Chairman is before us.

Dr. Blaney thought it might be better to entrust the whole scheme to Mr. Rawlinson or some other eminent engineer; for it would be unprofessional to criticise a professional man like that.

The Chairman said the professional man would not sit on the commission. They might entrust the determination of the whole scheme to him, and there would be no necessity for a commission at all. He thought the two things were incompatible.

Mr. Kirkham—You don't think of calling out a man of that sort to associate with a commission.

Mr. Dosabhoy—The best plan would be for Government to send out for a man like that and entrust the whole thing to him.

The Chairman then altered his resolution to the effect that Government be asked to appoint a commission or to send out for an eminent engineer to determine the scheme.

Mr. Kirkham said he thought with Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee that they were not travelling in a circle in this matter but were really advancing. Having read the reports of the Executive and Deputy Executive Engineers and heard the remarks of Dr. Blaney, he found that they could not decide upon the scheme now proposed, but must ask for a commission who would pass judgment upon the scheme. And when they had done that, he must say they had done their best. One thing was to be congratulated upon. The present was the most auspicious time for the overhauling of the present defective drainage arrangements. If it was asked what had occurred for them to introduce such a change, he would answer it was the auspicious time of Sir Richard Temple's government. Sir Richard Temple had not only shown the greatest interest in the municipal affairs of the city, but had given them tangible encouragement in renewing the Government grant towards the cost of the police. This was a tide in the affairs of the Bombay Municipality which, if taken at the flood, would lead to success. In the present scheme there were two or three points, about which every one was agreed. But there the unanimity ended. There was then a divergence of opinion of the strongest and most distinct kind. Colonel Tulloch said it was a matter of little or no movement whether night-soil was admitted into the sewers; and the Municipal Commissioner informed him (Mr. Kirkham) that Dr. Cormack had actually analysed the contents of a sewer into which night-soil had been admitted and found the presence of night-soil inoffensive. Dr. Blaney, however, for whose opinions Mr. Kirkham had the most profound respect, as he had studied the drainage systems proposed for the city, was ranged on the other side. These were points on which only a scientific commission could agree. Then there was this question of the western outfall; the other question of the south and north outfalls, &c. The Municipal Commissioner was of opinion that the outfall would be in the tideway of the Arabian Sea, whereas Mr. Braham did not think so. That was again a point which only a scientific commission could settle. He (Mr. Kirkham) did not know whether Government had denied them the use of Colaba Point for an outfall, although they had certainly denied them the Oyster Rock outfall. Mr. Kirkham thought the present was the most auspicious time for undertaking the drainage scheme, and for referring it to a commission.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay thought they could not do better than refer the scheme to a scientific commission. Unless the halalcore service was dispensed with, there could be no real improvement; and they must "have the whole hog or none." (A laugh.) He repeated that, unless the night-soil was disposed of in the sewers, he did not think the scheme would be worth their while to have. The question of extra taxation should not deter them from adopting a good scheme; and he thought that the taxpayers, when they saw its advantages, would not grumble to pay one or two per cent. more.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee wished to speak again.

The Chairman said Mr. Nowrojee had already once obtained his permission to address the Council that day; and having addressed the Council twice, he should not be allowed to speak again.

Mr. Nowrojee—I want to speak on the resolution proposed by you. I have not done so.

The Chairman—So long as you confine yourself to the resolution, you may speak.

Mr. Nowrojee asked whether the report of the proposed commission would be binding upon them, and whether they would be bound to carry out the recommendations of the commission.

The Chairman said he thought so.

Mr. Kirkham—I don't think it would be absolutely binding. We make the suggestion, and leave it to the Corporation to provide the funds.

Mr. Nowrojee asked if it would not be better to go at once to the Corporation. He thought it would be better to submit the scheme to the Corporation and ask them whether they would pass it. If the Council differed with him and said they should go direct to Government, he would submit that such a course should not be adopted in an important matter like this. As the Corporation provided the funds, it was very advisable to go to the Corporation before they resolved to go to Government. Mr. Nowrojee then said, if the Chairman would allow him, he would make one or two remarks with reference to what he (the Chairman) had said.

The Chairman was sorry to say he could not allow Mr. Nowrojee to do that. He would not care for the remarks which Mr. Nowrojee wished to make; but it would be irregular to allow him to do so. He thought Mr. Nowrojee's proposal was constitutionally correct. The only thing was that it would involve delay. Besides, the Corporation began next Thursday (to-morrow) to reconstitute itself.

Mr. Kirkham—But the Corporation never dies!

Sir Frank Souter remarked it would be an unfortunate time to bring on the scheme before the Corporation.

Mr. Nowrojee—If you are in a hurry, you can take the sense of the present Corporation. But we should not be in a hurry.

The Chairman said he would add to the resolution that the matter be first referred to the Corporation.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Sir Frank Souter, "That this Council recognises the urgent necessity of constructing a complete system of drainage for Bombay and undertakes to recommend the Corporation to provide the means for this purpose. That Government be requested to appoint a special commission to determine what scheme is the best for the Municipality to adopt, or to invite an eminent English engineer to come out to Bombay and settle the question. That this resolution be submitted to the Corporation before being sent in to Government."

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Dr. Blaney made a few remarks with reference to what the Municipal Commissioner had said in his letter regarding him, adding they would fight the whole battle over again before the Corporation.

The Chairman—Can we call a meeting of the Corporation at once?

Mr. Raghunath—The commission would sit one or two years, and really the money would be voted by the Corporation to be formed four years hence.

Mr. Rogay—I think we had better wait until the formation of the new Corporation.

The Chairman—The fear is you will cool their zeal.

Mr. Nowrojee—They will come with fresh zeal and vote the money.

Mr. Raghunath—The matter is to be referred to the next meeting of the Corporation. As to when the meeting is to be held, we leave it to be settled by the Chairman and the clerk to the Corporation.

The Council then adjourned.

HIGH COURT—24TH JULY.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE MOOLA FEROZ AND OTHERS vs. DOSIBAEE WIDOW AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiffs. The parties were two brothers and the representatives of two other brothers, now dead; and the suit was brought for the partition of family property. There was no appearance for the defendants. Mr. Chalk, solicitor, produced the title deeds of the property on which he had a lien for cost due to him by the defendants. His Lordship passed a decree directing a sale of the premises in dispute by the Commissioner by public auction or private contract; all parties to join in the conveyance with liberty to bid at the sale. Costs to be paid out of the estate, and the net proceeds to be paid to the parties entitled in equal shares.

TAPIDAS VURJDAS AND OTHERS vs. MULLIBA LUXMON.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought on two judgments of the Small Causes Court. The defendant had some monies detained in that Court. The first judge, on Mr. Lynch's application, refused to attach them without a decree of this Court; but agreed to detain them until a decree was obtained. Defendant had no moveable property except the said monies. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,494, with costs and interest on the judgment.

RUNCHORDAS KISSONDAS AND OTHERS vs. KISSONDAS NANAKRAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. P. M. Mehta (who held Mr. Budroodin's brief) for the defendants. Mr. [illegible] fendant [illegible] Tricumdas [illegible] stituted for his [illegible] Rs. 960, and a [illegible] Rs. 1,100, including costs, [illegible] the 24th November next, [illegible] or before the 24th of March 1878, [illegible] instalment being paid within the time [illegible] whole to become due at once.

B. A. DALLAS AND OTHERS vs. BAJOO BALLOO AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Geo. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs. The object of the suit was to recover Rs. 1,003 advanced, on a promissory note executed jointly by the two defendants, by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, solicitors, at the time when Mr. Dallas was a partner in the firm, to cover the costs of a suit in which Bajoo Baloo, the present first defendant, was plaintiff. The defendants did not appear. Service of the summonses having been proved, a decree was entered for Rs. 1,000, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. from May 1st 1877 till judgment and interest on decree at 6 per cent. till payment.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The cases of the L. B. & M. Bank vs. Manockjee Ruttonjee Zilla and the same plaintiffs vs. Mahomedally Hiptoola were struck out, neither party putting in an appearance.

THE COMING ITALIAN OPERA SEASON AT CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—In obedience to the wishes of your *Saturday Evening* writer of the "Week," I have much pleasure in informing, through your columns, those who take an interest in the Italian Opera, that all arrangements have been completed to bring out a company next cold season, and it can now be considered as an accomplished fact. The *artistes* engaged are the following:—

Prima Donna Soprano, Drammatica	Sigs. Nina Bonal.
Prima Donna Soprano, Brillante	,, Olympia Trebbi.
Prima Donna Contralto	,, Angelina Verati.
Comprimaria	,, Cecilia Comelli.
Seconda Donna	,, Carlotta Boticelli.
Primo Tenore Drammatico	Sig. Luigi Colombana.
Primo Tenore Brillante	,, Giovanni Stucci.
Secondo Tenore	,, Enrico Magliola.
Primo Baritono Drammatico	,, Giovanni Bergamoschi
Primo Baritono Brillante	,, Pietro Merucco.
Primo Basso Assoluto	,, David Bonferreri.
Secondo Basso	,, Giovanni Erli.
Basso Comico	,, Antonio Frigiotti.
Maestro Instruttore dei Cori	,, Paolo Botticelli.
Coriste Soprani	Signore Adele Ferrario—Clotilde Zanini—Celestina Villa.
Coriste Contralti	Signore Olympia Olmi—Costanza Manciuatti—Carolina Ghia.
Coristi Tenori	Signori Pompeo Labanti—Giovanni Battanici—Giacobbe Brignami.
Coristi Secondi	Sigi. Gio. Gatti—Virgilio Belloni.
Coristi Bassi	Signori Giuseppe Gilberti—Francesco Piomerta—Alberto Bassini.

ORCHESTRA.

Maestro Doiettore e Concertatore	Sig. Cav. Fredo. Keller.
Other Maestro Concertatore e Pianista	,, Giuseppe Casoratti.
Two Primi Violini	,, Enrico Invernizzi. ,, Pompeo Bignami.
Secondo Violino	,, Luigi Rasperi.
Viola	,, Giovanni Testi.
Violoncello	,, Ernesto Stefani.
Contrabasso	,, Antonio Durando.
Flauto	,, Ettore Rampezzotti.
Clarinetto	,, Luciano Marchesini.
Oboe	,, Pietro Binda.
Fagotto	,, Itilo Brignami.
Tromba	,, Prospero Magri.
Trombone	,, Felice Carboni.
Primo Corno	,, Luigi Rossetti.
Secondo Corno	,, Arturo Brandestini.
Painter	,, Ippolito Stefanini.
Machinist	,, Giuseppe Santambrogio.

Of the merit of the above Company, all that I can say for the present is, that my agents inform me that the public of Calcutta could not possibly desire a more splendid and in every way complete troupe. But as the agents' statement may be taken with reserve, I shall offer some extracts from a letter dated June 16th, which I have received from Signor Rossetti, a gentleman established in business in Calcutta, and himself a professional, who went to Milan, delegated by me, to inspect and report on the efficiency of the company. He says:

"Immediately on arriving here, I saw and heard all the artistes, and I am happy to inform you that it would be impossible to put together a better company. I can assure you that your agents have gone into the business with a will, convinced, as they are by this time, that unless a magnificent company appears this year, all chance of the Opera being established in Calcutta is over. They have fully carried out your instructions to associate, as much as possible, artistic merit with attractive personal appearance. All the ladies, both of the first parts and of the chorus, are really handsome persons—as you may have perceived from the photographs—and I assure you there is enough to satisfy all tastes, whether of admirers of beauty, or of those of musical ability. If the public of Calcutta is not satisfied with this company, you may abandon the idea of ever getting a better one. They assure me, here, that it is very seldom that the principal theatres of Europe can boast of a company of such combined excellence as this. You may, therefore, leave aside all fears of ill-success, and believe that, even if justice should not be done to the merit of the artistes—which could not be, with a public like that of Calcutta—people will not remain indifferent to the looks of our *bellissime Prime Donne*! All the professors of the Orchestra engaged are real acquisitions; besides, their respective instruments on which they are *concertisti*, they are almost all excellent pianists. The Maestro Casoratti, our pianist, is an artiste of whom you will be pound......."

So much is, for the present, what I can lay before the public of Calcutta. However, on the 28th instant, I shall myself start for Italy, as I shall not be convinced of the efficiency of the Company until I see and judge it for myself. Thence I shall telegraph how things stand; and, as I have no doubt that the Company will really be what is wanted for this place, I shall return with it by the steamer of the Messageries Maritimes that leaves Marseilles on the 8th of September next. It remains to me now to trust that the public will assist me in my efforts to establish in Calcutta an institution that combines intellectual culture with refined amusement, and is an ornament to the city. A. MASSA.

THE CHURCH CONFERENCE.

THE most interesting and animated meeting of the Conference was on the second day, when the question about missionary societies and church-organization was discussed. Some of the speakers travelled rather wide of the mark, regarding the subject as an occasion for attacking Bishops. In one sense perhaps they were right, because the real point underlying the whole was this—is the Church of England under Episcopal Government or not. If it is, then it naturally follows that there are points where this Government must come in and be fully recognised. If the Church of England is under Presbyterian Government then of course it is more open to individual Presbyters, we suppose, to rule and govern as they like. Nothing more in the Conference was asked for than this, whether there were not certain points in the working of missionary societies, which in the more developed system of corporate life in the church, required consideration and adjustment, and this was affirmed while it was denied. It was really admitted by the speakers who most strongly deprecated it. All that imploring for delay and more time, the attempt to transfer the question from missionaries to chaplains, was only the wincing of the patient when the doctor has laid his finger on the sore place. There are many missionaries who are practically bishops in the authority they exercise in their districts, and for the lay agent to acknowledge a higher power than themselves would doubtless be as they think an inconvenience and a weakening of their general authority. But it would not be so really. It is an anomaly which has grown up in the course of time, many things helping to form it. But a return to primitive church-organization would be a real gain to all if rightly explained and fairly worked, for it would show the proper position of each in the body. It is the want of this that makes the machine more irregularly and fitfully, "not holding the head from which all the body by joints and bands having nourishment ministered and knit together, increaseth with the increase of God."—*Indian Church Gazette.*

STRANGE CUSTOM OF MAHAPRASAD IN THE SAMBALPUR DISTRICT, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BY CAPTAIN W. SAURIN BROOKE, B. S. C., F. R. G. S., DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF BILASPUR, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

MAHAPRASAD denotes a boon or favour of the highest degree and as such conferred by a deity. Prasad is equivalent to anything given to a god, or by a Guru, and carries with it a blessing. It further signifies the food presented to a god and afterwards distributed to the worshippers. It also denotes the offerings when an idol is consulted. The prefix Maha (great) is used to mark especially the prasad of Jagannath (the Lord of the Universe) to whom the Great Temple at Puri in Orissa is consecrated. The food cooked within the holy precincts at Puri, presented to the idol and sold to pilgrims, is familiarly known, not only in Orissa but throughout India, as Mahaprasad or "the Great Offering"

Hunter's "Orissa" gives a graphic account of this holy food, and mentions the large profits which accrue from its sale. The general belief among Hindus is, that the holiness and purity of the deity is imparted to the food which has been eaten, or smelt, as the expression runs, by Jagannath; and that by partaking of the Mahaprasad the human soul is sanctified, and becomes in a measure impregnated with the Divine essence. This being the conception, it follows that this holy food is much reverenced; its possession is tantamount to the spiritual and personal presence of the deity; neither putrifaction nor impurities can defile it or alter its virtue. All castes and races of man are alike welcome to the advantages which its use confers. In theory at least, the purest Brahmin would not disdain to eat it from the hand of a chamar. The estimation in which the holy food is held and the equality of all men which it asserts, present some curious marks of similarity to the highest of all rites in the Christian churches.

It is well known that in an area of about five square miles surrounding the temple of Jagannath at Puri all distinctions of caste are in abeyance within the holy limits. According to one of the Purans, men of all nationalities, castes, and creeds may unreservedly eat together of the food which has first been offered to the god. In practice a

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God. The
an can perhaps
of a deep-rooted

rms no mean addition to
visitors. Pilgrims from all parts
arry it to their homes, where it is
buted as a much prized gift to relatives
even sold. An oath on the Mahaprasad is
to be more than ordinarily binding, and seems
known and common throughout India. This form of sanction is often adopted when a mixed body of men band themselves together with the object of effecting some common purpose. The universally binding character of the oath on the Mahaprasad is thus recognised, it not being believed that a Hindu when so pledged can by any mental reservation evade his self-imposed obligations.

In Orissa, including Sambalpur and the Garhjat states, the sacredness of an engagement entered into on the Mahaprasad has given rise to a curious, and, from some points of view, a graceful custom. This consists in two persons becoming what is popularly known as Mahaprasad one to the other. The tie is one of a close and indissoluble brotherhood. The contracting parties consider themselves, and are thought by others, to have formed an offensive and defensive alliance. The essence of the bond is, that in evil report or good report, for weal or woe, the newly created brothers are to stand by each other and seek each other's welfare. According to the theory, loss or injury should be accepted, rather than by any action to affect adversely the interests of the brother by the sacred food.

The basis of the friendship is unequivocally a religious one. Anything done to aid or help forward the aims of the "brother" is regarded in the light of homage to Jagannath. Like most things in India from Fairs to Thuggi, the people have, to their own satisfaction, managed to combine the service of God and Mammon. Friendships analogous in their features, such as those that derive their sanction from the holy water of the Ganges, the Tulsi leaf, and other sacred objects, are found elsewhere in India, but for the most part they are rather the amusement and interest of women than the business of men, and nowhere do such ties appear to have developed into an institution embracing, in its effects, both private relations and public affairs.

Although I would be the last to urge that an unselfish longing for true friendship strengthened by a tie held peculiarly sacred may not often be the motive that impels to the union, its aspects as exhibited to outsiders are strictly utilitarian. There seems now none of the chivalrous spirit which still lights up the Rakhbhandan custom of Rajputana. There the gift of the bracelet makes the recipient first and most important—the champion of the donor's honour and fair name, and the giver, in the highest sense, a sister.

(*To be continued.*)

AN OUTSPOKEN MISSIONARY.

At the late Conference, the Rev. James Vaughan, of the Church Missionary Society, said:

My lord and gentlemen, it is a bold thing to tender advice to one's diocesan. My friend Mr. Ayerst has trenched very closely upon that line; the only thing I would do is, to implore his lordship to take time before he takes action in these important matters. We can all sympathise with his lordship's desire to govern the church of India, Native and European, as *one* church and not two; but at the same time I will venture to assure his lordship that there are vast and important distinctions between those two sections of the one church. The natives of India have got their own characteristics, their own tastes and habits of thought, their own usages, and these must not be ignored. I do not say that the natives of India are in these things inferior to ourselves; I believe I may say that, intellectually, as regards the people of Bengal, they are even in advance of ourselves, but there are essential national characteristics and these features are seen in the peculiar aspects of the native church. You may rest assured that whenever there is a truly national church in this land, it will not be a photograph, a reproduction, of the church of our fathers. It will, I believe, bear a resemblance to that church in its glorious doctrines and in the basis of its constitution, but whenever the church of India with its bishops, priests and deacons sets itself to frame its formularies and arrange its discipline, it will, in those respects, differ very materially from the church of England. As an illustration of what I mean I will ask my missionary brethren present if there is a single Native Christian in Bengal who regards the prayer-book with anything like the affection which we entertain for that priceless book. They use it and respect it, but can it be said that they *love* it? I am sure you will agree with me that they *do not*; and why? For no other reason than that they feel it to be a foreign book, foreign in its style, composition, and tone. Depend upon it the prayer-book of the future church of India will be a very different book to the one which is now in use. I am sure this is an important point to be borne in mind; and this, my lord, serves to show that your lordship is not and cannot be the Bishop of the Native Church in the same sense in which you are the bishop of the English congregations in this country. In this latter case you are a bishop in all the integrity of your office, but with regard to the native church, your lordship's position is precisely that of the missionaries and missionary societies—it is *provisional and temporary*. The glorious consummation to which we should all be looking and for which we should ever be striving is the establishment of a truly national church, self-supporting and self-governing. Now those peculiarities in connection with mission work in this land cannot be learned in a day. In relating by own experience I believe I am telling the experience of most missionaries. When I had been six months in this country I thought I knew all about mission work. When I had been a whole year I felt I knew very little; when I had been two years I seemed to know still less. The truth is, the longer a missionary lives the more does he discover of the essential peculiarities and difficulties of mission work. Well do I remember the remark of that able, holy and scholarly prelate, Bishop Cotton, made a few months after he had landed, in the chapel of the adjoining palace—"my brother," said he, "I feel as though I were just beginning to learn my trade; I am just entering on my apprenticeship." I will therefore make bold to implore his lordship to do nothing hastily; I would beg him to delay action and judgment for at least *one year*. I would ask him to go through the length and breadth of his diocese, to endeavour to grasp and realise the peculiarities and difficulties of which I have been speaking. This kind of experience is really necessary, for not even a bishop can know these matters instinctively and intuitively. If his lordship will only do this he will assuredly learn many vital matters of which, I venture to say, he has not at present the least idea; and perhaps he may discern even the necessity for still further delay and deliberation.

SHIKARRING.

Barhoo writes to the *South of India Observer*:

The tenacity with which all the members of the feline species cling to life after receiving innumerable wounds, many of them of such a serious nature as would suffice to extinguish existence in any other quadruped, is a remarkable fact, and well known to all who have followed the dangerous, but nevertheless fascinating, sport of tiger slaying. How many instances there are on record of the too eager and foolish sportsman, falling a victim to his imprudence in approaching one of these terrible animals, under the impression that his well aimed shots had quite rendered his quarry powerless, if not dead! Previous warnings and the numerous instances of dreadful accidents which have occurred, sometimes to the most experienced shikarees, are unheeded, or perhaps despised, only to end in instant death or frightful mutilation. In nine cases out of ten, the would-be slayer being either the slain! or a maimed and disfigured object for life! A sad instance of a valuable career being cut short owing to the above named imprudence, occurred some years ago, in the Tippacadoo jungle. A fine young officer of Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, Capt. the Hon'ble H. Hancock, whilst out shooting in this wild and densely wooded forest, and attended only by his native shikarree, came suddenly upon a tiger in one of the numerous glades so common in all the jungles of Southern India. From all I could gather, a few days after the sad occurrence, it appears that Capt. Hancock was obliged to use very inferior gunpowder, purchased in the bazaar, at Ooty, there being none procurable at any of the respectable shops. The tiger, it seems, was in the act of rising to move off when he was floored by a ball through the chest. Shot after shot was then lodged in his body until *seven* bullets had pierced him and he ceased to struggle. All being still and the animal to all appearance quite dead Capt. H., in spite of the shikarree's fears and remonstrances, walked up to the tiger and placed his foot upon his prostrate victim. In an instant, and as if roused by the touch of his foe and animated with renewed life, the terrible brute sprang upon the unsuspecting gentleman with open mouth and outstretched claws, inflicting such fearful wounds on face, neck and body as to render death inevitable. In this fearful state he was carried by the shikaree and some Coorumbers to the Bandypore Bungalow, where he expired soon after and before medical assistance could be procured from Ootacamund. Such was the sad fate of a fine young officer, in the prime of life and full flush of youth and promise!

The following remarkable instance of the tenacity of life in a tiger was related to me by Mr. Thomas Kay of Bilicull than whom a better sportsman or cooler hand in scene of danger I never met. I herewith quote his own words from a letter still in my possession:—"In the month of August 1868 I went out one evening about 4 o'clock to a round grassy hill a few miles distant from Ootacamund, on the look out for Sambur, as this was a favourite place of mine for stalking in those glorious old days, and had scarcely reached the highest point, when I saw a very fine stag, grazing on one of the lower ridges, or spurs stretching down towards the Bhowani. After carefully examining the ridge to see that all was clear and that no other sambur were on the look out, keeping sentry, I [illegible] down to a small clump of rocks within a hundred and twenty yards of the stag, who was busily occupied in eating the shoots of the young [illegible] trees, which were growing in great profusion [illegible], after the late fire which had swept over the whole face of the surrounding country. The stag [illegible] facing me and I no sooner pulled trigger than [illegible] the welcome sound of my shell bursting fair upon his brawny chest. It turned rapidly round and ran down the ridge. I followed as hard as I could run in hopes of getting another shot, but was disappointed in this as he got lost in the long grass that still remained unburnt. After looking in vain for blood marks, I climbed up a large rock, loaded my rifle and was about to return home, when I noticed for the first time, a large tigress standing close to a wild date tree on the opposite ridge to the one I was standing on and about 150 yards from me. The tigress appeared to be looking at me, evidently unable to make out who or what was standing there. I sat down, at once, and taking deliberate aim behind the shoulder pulled trigger, and saw the shell burst behind the left shoulder. She staggered and growled fiercely, torn tore up the ground with her fore paws and seemed half inclined to charge, but the next moment turned round and bounded away. I at once gave her the contents of the left barrel and heard the shell burst, but at the time could not say with what effect. As it was now nearly dark, I returned home. The following morning at day dawn I was at the spot and had a long search before I found the brute. She had actually run some four or five hundred yards over very rough, stoney and uneven ground before giving up the ghost! Upon examining the carcase I found that my first shell had *gone through the heart*, the second shell had entered near the small of the back and running along under the skin had struck and broken the back of the skull then diverging a little had gone along still under the skin and finally I found the flattened remnants of the shell lodged in or rather under the upper lip! When the animal was skinned we found portions of the brain in the throat and mouth. A friend of mine in Ooty has this skull now in his possession with the bits of the broken bone glued and struck together with paper." Now I think the above is sufficient evidence to prove what one of the felidae is capable of doing after receiving mortal injury. There was life and energy enough in this animal to have killed a dozen men had they been in her way, so I say again beware brother shikarries how you approach the King of the Indian forests until some longish time has elapsed after his fall, and even then be cautious, and have your rifle on full cock.

CUP.

R. C. 1

.... 2

steam and slightly across from the
t. London were on the Berkshire side.
few feet up to Remenham, by which time
began to feel the benefit of the shelter, as they
ged the bushes. Thames came up, and at half-way post they were almost clear. London steered badly and widely into Remenham Bay, where the wind was stronger and the course longer. At the White House Thames began to cross the river, and as soon as they left the shelter of the bank they fell back to London, who went by rapidly at the Point, and easing up rather at the finish, won by a little more than a quarter of a length clear. Time, by Benson's chronograph, 8min 16½sec.

MATCH OF SCHOOLS.

Second Station: Radley........................ 1
First Station: Cheltenham........................ 2

Radley were in the centre, and started at a decidedly slow stroke for a boy's crew. They pointed clean across the river for the bushes. Cheltenham went straight up the reach, and while Radley were crossing got a lead of three quarters of a length. Radley began to quicken their stroke as soon as they got straight, and went up rapidly; they led soon after passing Fawley boat house, and were clear half-way up. Off the White House they began to cross the river, but still increasing their lead they reached the Point a length and a half clear, and taking Cheltenham's water kept their lead to the end, winning by two lengths and a half clear. Cheltenham rowed very well up to Fawley, but fell to pieces at the last as they had done on Thursday, Radley kept in good time and form all the way. The station was certainly in their favour, but from the manner in which they rowed away at the last it seemed as if they had more stamina under any circumstances than their opponents. Time, 9min 7sec.

LADIES' PLATE.

Second Station: Jesus........................ 1
First Station: Caius........................ 2

Caius led a few feet at first, but Jesus caught them off Remenham, and went in front, were clear half way, and led two lengths at the White House. Caius gained up a little with the inside turn at the end, but were beaten by a clear half length. Time, 8min 28sec.

DIAMOND SCULLS.

First Station: T. C. Edwardes-Moss........................ 1
Second Station: A. V. Frere........................ 2

The water was rougher in the centre than under the bushes, and Frere judiciously made for the shelter as soon as he could, but Edwardes-Moss led him from first to last, though only by inches. At first both of them sculled a long and slow stroke against the wind. Moss led half a length at the Farm, and was clear just above Fawley Court; he increased his lead steadily, and was six lengths away at the Point, and finally won as he liked; time, 10min 20sec.

THAMES CHALLENGE CUP.

First Station: London R. C........................ 1
Second Station: Thames R. C........................ 2

Thames, with the best of the shelter, began to go in front as soon as they got under the bushes. They led by a length half way, and by length and a half at the White House. The race was not unlike that for the Grand Challenge, but was much harder fought. Thames, when they began to cross, fell back, and London caught them up in rounding the Point, London winning a hard race by half a length. Time, 8min 20sec.

STEWARDS' CUP.

Centre Station: London R. C........................ 1
Berkshire Station: Thames R. C........................ 2

London held the lead from the outset, and were clear soon after Fawley Court; they led by three lengths at the White House, and crossed over, winning easily by four lengths. Time, 9min 7sec.

TOWN CUP.

First Station: Marlow........................ 1
Second Station: Henley........................ 2

A level race to the Farm, then Henley got in front under the Bushes. Half way up Marlow went by and won easily at last by a couple of lengths.

WYFOLD CUP.

Kingston .... r. o.

Twickenham withdrawn, one of the Twickenham crew being absent.

VISITORS' CUP.

First Station: Jesus (Bucks)........................ 1
Second Station: Keble (Berks)........................ 2
Crews same as on Thursday.

Jesus were too strong for their opponents at any time and what is more had the best of the stations by the shelter, at first. They soon were clear, and half way up crossed in and took Keble's water. The latter kept pretty well together, but were outpaced. Jesus won by three lengths. Time, 9 min, 8 sec.

SILVER GOBLETS.

Second Station: J. Hastie and W. H. Eyre, Thames 1
First Station: S. le B. Smith and F. Playford, London 2

The Thames men rowed all the better in this race for their piece of practice in the trial heat. They had the foot of the Londoners all the way. They crossed over about the Farm, and took London's water. Both crews foolishly coasted in Remenham Bay where there was more wind. Presently Hastie drew it too fine, and while leading a couple of lengths, fouled some rushes, and got his oar well tangled. While he was struggling to get clear the London men came up with a rush, and all but shot him on the stern-post. Had they done so the Thames men must have been disqualified, for they were poaching; but London missed them by a yard, and went crash into the reeds, and there stuck for some minutes while Hastie wriggled clear of the obstacle and paddled home at leisure. The best crew won, no doubt. No time would be of value in such a race. This wound up the regatta.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

We take the following account of the race for the Northumberland Plate, run at Newcastle on June 27th, from the English *Sportsman*:—

Northumberland Plate of 500 sovs added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each 10 ft; winners extra; the owner of the second received 60 sovs out of the stakes. Two miles 73 subs, 38 of whom declared.

Mr Hobson's b h Hampton, by Lord Clifton—Lady Langden, 5 yrs 8st 12lb	F Webb	1
Lord Durham's ch c Glendale, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb (car 7st 13lb)	F Archer	2
Mr W Brown's b g Mars 5 yrs, 6st 13lb	Morgan	3
Capt Stirling's b h Whitebait, 6 yrs, 8st 8lb	T Osborne	0
Mr R N Batts, ch c Bersaglier, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb	J Osborne	0
Mr C Perkin's b f Umbria, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb	Wainwright	0
Mr C Gardner's b c St Cuthbert, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb (car 7st 5lb)	Morbey	0
Mr T Melville's b h Stamfordham, 5 yrs, 7st 4lb	Tomlinson	0
Mr R Jardine's b h Escort, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb	Fagan	0
Mr J Pettigrew's ch m Lady Bird, 5 yrs, 7st 2lb	Sheard	0
Mr Northern's b or b r f Muscatel, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb	Hopkins	0
Mr J Chapman's b f Vessal, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb	Jones	0
Mr H Bragg's br c Sinbad, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb	Bell	0
Mr R C Vynet's b c Prior of Prado, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb	Collins	0
Mr G Bush's bl g Bugle Horn, 3 yrs 6st 11lb (car 5st 12lb)	W Johnson	0

BETTING AT THE START.

5 to 2 agst Muscatel.	25 to 1 agst Umbria.
4 to 1 —— Hampton.	100 to 3 —— Bersaglier.
4 to 1 —— Glendale	100 to 3 —— St Cuthbert.
10 to 1 —— Prior of Prado	100 to 3 —— Stamfordham.
10 to 1 —— Escort.	100 to 3 —— Lady Bird.
100 to 7 —— Whitebait.	40 to 1 —— Bugle Horn.
120 to 1 —— Mars	

THE RACE.

The horses were at the post two or three minutes before the time set for the race, and in a false start which took place all got away but Muscatel. When the flag fell the lot were pretty well together. The first to show in advance was Glendale, who held a place on the rails, but ere he had covered two hundred yards, Archer eased him, and he retired behind Umbria, Escot, Muscatel, and Mars, who went by the stand in front in a cluster, followed by Lady Bird, Glendale, and Sinbad, in the rear being Hampton, Stamfordham, and St. Cuthbert. As they went through the cutting to the right of the stand, Hopkins took the favourite to the front, and she soon placed a gap of three or four lengths between herself and her opponents, of whom Hampton took a more forward place, as the Malton filly began to take her field along the far side, upon reaching which Sinbad became second, the next being Prior of Prado, Escort, Mars, and Umbria, while the whippers-in were now Bersaglier and Bugle Horn. Hampton and Glendale held positions in the centre, along with Stamfordham, but the two first named improved their places when they had gone about a mile and a quarter, at the end of which Sinbad was one the first to retire, while Muscatel's lead decreased as she passed the five-furlongs post, where Prior of Prado, Escort, and Mars were still her immediate attendants. Hampton, Umbria, and Glendale were the most prominent of the rest, whom Bugle Horn slightly mended his position in the next hundred yards or so. He, however, was in trouble on nearing the turn for home, as were Escort and Umbria. Approaching the bend, Glendale drew up on the inside and slipped Muscatel, and when fairly in the line for home took a clear lead, while a little farther on, Hampton drew up on the outside of the favourite, and went on in pursuit of the Beverely horse. Of the rest, Mars singled himself out, shaking off Muscatel below the distance, and going on after Glendale and Hampton, the latter of whom drew up towards the four year old stride by stride, and finally got up on the post, the verdict being a short head in his favour. Mars was third three lengths off and Stamfordham, who pulled up lame, was fourth, Muscatel being fifth, Umbria sixth, Vesta seventh, Escort eighth, St. Cuthbert ninth, and Bugle Horn and Burseglier next, Whitebait and Prior of Prado pulling up in front of Lady Bird and Sinbad, who walked in with the crowd. Time, by Benson's chronograph, 3min 38sec. Value of the stakes, 1190l.

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